"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, westerly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,486. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03¼; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 35¼c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday, by a vote of 41 to 25, took up the Teller resolution declaring that Government bonds may be paid in silver. Senator Mantle says this vote is simply a notice to gold men that no bill proposing to establish the gold standard can be put through the Senate. The House passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill at the end of a long debate, in which Cuba was the principal topic.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Prince Said Ben Boussoo died under mysterious circumstances. Poison and an alleged American bride are connected with the case. The British war vessels at Esquimault have been ordered to be ready to sail for China at forty-eight hours' notice. Russia is trying to prevent China from concluding her negotiations for a loan with England by intimidation, threatening to withdraw her friendship. A bill to increase the fund for settling Germans in Posen and Westphalia was debated in the Prussian Diet. Henry Cyril Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, was married to Miss Lilian Florence Maud Chetwynd, in London.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Japanese warship Kasagi was launched at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, yesterday.

The controversies over the control of the Bay State Gas Company and the companies absorbed by it were settled at a conference in Boston.

Gen. Juan Masso Parra, brother of President Masso of the Cuban Republic, surrendered to Spain with his officers and 110 armed men.

Trains are delayed in Ohio by reason of the washing out of bridges as the result of a severe rainstorm. The Ohio River at Cincinnati is so high as to cause apprehension. Several persons have been drowned in Indiana and Tennessee.

Anthony Comstock, with a Post Office Inspector and Deputy Marshal, yesterday sprang a trap on a gang of "green goods" operators at Portchester, N. Y., and arrested George Morris, who is apparently the leader. John Reedy, station agent of the New York and Putnam Railroad, and telegraph operator, tax collector and postmaster at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., was arrested as an accomplice.

The National Conference for Primary Election Reform met yesterday morning. John C. Calhoun presided in the morning, and Mayor Flower of New Orleans in the afternoon. Various primary systems were discussed. The greatest danger to American institutions was said to lie in the present caucus system, controlled by the political machine and "boss." The conference will organize permanently to-day and establish local bodies in every State.

Page 2.

William Brookfield conferred with Gov. Black yesterday regarding the primary election reform bills.

Under the direction of the Princeton Club, the Princeton alumni had their annual banquet last night at Delmonico's. President Patton elicited great applause by his declaration for a liberal management of the university. The Princeton Inn incident was referred to by more than one of the speakers, and the Rev. Dr. C. W. Shields was enthusiastically received. Ex-Mayor Strong, James C. Carter, St. Clair McKelway, J. S. Wise, Prof. Bliss Perry, and the Rev. J. W. McKittrick made addresses.

Page 3.

Arrangements are in progress in Chicago and Washington for the reception and entertainment of President Dole.

The San Francisco transportation companies are arranging to carry 50,000 persons to Alaska this season. The rates from Seattle to Alaska have been increased.

Controller of the Currency Dawes has made a rule prohibiting National Bank Examiners from accepting employment from National banks in making extra examinations.

The last currency hearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency occurred yesterday. The committee will meet on Wednesday to select one of the four bills before it for presentation to Congress.

The Democrats in the House yesterday continued their fight to get a vote on the Cuban belligerency resolution. They came no nearer winning their fight than on the two previous days. An exciting incident of the day was a question of veracity between Speaker Reed and the Democratic leader, Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey said the Speaker had agreed to allow a vote on a motion to recommit the pending bill with instructions to report a belligerency resolution as a rider to it. The Speaker denied this.

Page 4.

The decision of the Appellate Division in the anti-Coal Trust case was amended yesterday so as to permit an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

In the Assembly at Albany yesterday the annual appropriation bill, carrying a total of $10,468,102.56, was introduced. The bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the expenditures for the improvement of the canals was made a special order for next Wednesday. Dissatisfaction with this bill was expressed at a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee. A Constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature was introduced in both houses, and Senator Ellsworth introduced a stringent libel measure as a substitute for his Anti-Cartoon bill of last year. The State Prison Commission presented its annual report to the Legislature, making important recommendations.

Page 5.

The new Republican County Committee met last night, but adjourned without attempting to organize.

At its annual meeting last night the Nineteenth Assembly District Good Government Club resolved to continue its work.

Brooklyn business and professional men held a mass meeting in the Academy of Music to protest against the proposed postal reduction.

More than a hundred members and their guests attended the twenty-ninth annual dinner of Sorosis at the Waldorf-Astoria. Frank R. Stockton and others spoke.

Russell Sturges addressed the American Society of Civil Engineers last evening on the "New Relations Between Engineering and Architecture." The society excursion planned for yesterday morning to points of interest in and about New York Harbor was abandoned because of the fog.

Page 7.

Miss Elizabeth Van Valzah Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. D. Wilson, was married to John C. Philbrick in the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith performed the ceremony.

Page 9.

A heavy fog hung over the city yesterday, and at noon there were sharp lightning and thunder.

A janitor of a West Hoboken club discovered $65,000 in half-finished counterfeit notes, hidden in a secret closet in the garret by members of the Brockway gang before their arrest, two years ago.

Page 10.

A Brooklyn boy who feared a whipping because he had spent part of his wages with friends, gagged himself, and when found said he had been assaulted and robbed.

Prof. W. B. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau Service, lectured on "Air and Storm Phenomena" at the Waldorf-Astoria, and told how millions of dollars are saved annually by its predictions.

A husband was named as a co-respondent in a divorce suit, his wife's former husband not having received notice of her decree of divorce found against him in another State. It was explained that his father had received the papers in his stead and failed to tell him.

Page 11.

Miss Anna Hughes, private secretary of Ballington Booth, was sandbagged in Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening of last week. Erich A. Prisman, an ex-convict who was dropped from the Volunteers, has been arrested for the crime. Miss Hughes rejected the advances he made to her.

Page 12.

W. L. Strong was chosen President of the American Protective Tariff League yesterday to succeed C. N. Bliss.

The naval court of injury appointed to investigate alleged irregularities at the marine barracks in Brooklyn began its work yesterday.

Suits by the proprietor of the Garden City Hotel and physicians are threatened because the Queens County Supervisors have cut down bills contracted during the Thorn trial.

Maria Statham of England has written to the District Attorney saying that she thinks her daughter was married to Edward J. Ratcliffe in 1881. The actor was held under $3,000 bail on the charge of perjury. He will be arrested for bigamy if he is released.

Mayor Van Wyck at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday sharply warned all heads of departments that they must expect heavy reductions in their budgets. Enormous increases in expenses were called for in the estimates submitted.

Dr. John Hall said yesterday that he was much gratified by the action of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in respect to his intended resignation. Although not yet officially notified of the action taken, he said he would do if possible whatever is desired by the congregation. It is believed that under certain conditions he may withdraw his resignation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.

HIGH WATER IN OHIO.

Trains Delayed by the Washing Out of Bridges—Apprehension at Cincinnati.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 20. — Train service all over Ohio was badly crippled today, and in some places paralyzed on account of last night's heavy rainfall, measuring almost two inches. Washouts were numerous, and in several cases bridges were carried away by swollen streams. A gale followed, wrecking telegraph and telephone systems.

The Big Four trains were unable to get over the Scioto River to-day and had to use the Panhandle tracks to get into Columbus. The Panhandle, on the other hand, had a bridge wrecked at Morrow and had to use the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton tracks to get from Dayton to Cincinnati. All Ohio Southern trains were delayed by high water at various points en route. Other roads all over the State had the same story to relate. In addition, the train service was badly crippled, owing to the wires being down.

Great apprehension is felt at Cincinnati over the extraordinary downpour, as the Ohio was already at a high point and on the eve of doing great damage.

DROWNED IN FLOODED STREAMS.

Several Lives Lost in Indiana and Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—Fears are entertained here of a flood. The Ohio is rising steadily. Reports received indicate that much damage was done throughout the State last night by the heavy rain and wind storm.

Thomas Cross, a drummer from North Vernon, Ind., was drowned while crossing a swollen stream near West Baden, Ind. A son of a farmer named Drury and a negro farm hand, who were riding a horse across a Cumberland River ford in Jackson County, Tenn., were drowned. In Kentucky a Methodist church, near Falmouth, was unroofed, and farmhouses in Garrard, Grayson, Henderson, Union, and Hickman Counties were damaged. The Licking, Big Sandy, Cumberland, and Green Rivers and all their tributaries are booming, and many of them are out of banks.

The towboat Job Williams, with a tow of sixty coal boats, was caught in the storm above Leavenworth, Ind., last night. Fourteen of the coal boats were sunk and two of the steamer's crew were washed overboard and drowned.

NEWPORT ESTATE SOLD.

Mrs. Frances Ogden Sells Property to George G. Haven.

NEWPORT, Jan. 20.—To-day it was authoritatively given out that the Callender estate on Narragansett Avenue has been sold by Mrs. Frences Ogden to George Griswold Haven, a well-known banker of New York, who intends to build a villa upon the land from plans of Architect J. D. Johnston of this city. Mr. Haven is a nephew of J. N. A. Griswold.

Mr. Haven formerly owned property on Ochre Point, which now belongs to Mr. Josiah M. Fiske and Mrs. Ogden. R. S. Palmer of New York, a relative of Mr. Haven, owned the well-known schooner yacht Yampa, which was recently sold to the Emperor of Germany.

CLOTHIERS SUED FOR $250,000.

Syracuse Firm Asked to Pay Damages on a Building in Detroit.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—A suit for $250,000 damages was commenced this afternoon by the Majestic Building Company against W. S. Peck & Co., wholesale clothiers of Syracuse, N. Y., doing a retail department business in Detroit under the name of the Mabley & Goodfellow Company.

The latter firm owns a lease of part of the Majestic Building for ten years, rental being on the percentage plan, according to the gross receipts of the firm. They have never occupied more than four floors of the building, and the building company insists that the contracts call upon them to occupy eight. This decrease in its income, the Majestic Company alleges, renders it difficult to meet the heavy interest on mortgages now nearly due, hence the suit.

CONTAGION IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Typhoid Fever Epidemic and a Yellow Fever Ship in Port.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The epidemic of typhoid fever in the northwestern section of the city has become so alarming that Councils to-day considered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be asked to send the Surgeon General here to examine the water of the Schuylkill River and the Queen Lane Reservoir, the chief sources of supply for the infected district. There was some opposition to the measure, and after debate it was referred to the Health Committee.

The health authorities declare that they have done everything in their power to check the spread of the disease. There have been 366 new cases reported during the last two weeks.

The schooner John H. Tingue, which left Kingston with a cargo of logwood a week ago, is held in quarantine. She arrived here to-day, with her mate, steward, and one seaman down with yellow fever. It is said that the cases are of a mild character.

Meteor Observed by Daylight.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 20.—The following telephone message has been received from Director Schable of Lick Observatory.

"The unusual phenomenon of a bright meteor in broad daylight was observed here by E. F. Coddington, Fellow in Astronomy at the observatory. It was seen in the west shortly after 1 o'clock P. M., at an elevation of about eight degrees above the horizon, moving very rapidly toward the north in a path slightly inclined toward the earth. It increased in brightness along its course and disappeared suddenly in a clear sky without any explosion being heard."

GREEN-GOODS MEN TRAPPED

John Reedy, Postmaster and Telegraph Operator at Pocantico Hills, Held as an Accomplice.

COMSTOCK'S SHREWD WORK

An Elaborately Organized Gang, with Its Tracks Well Covered, Working an Old Swindle with Some New Features.

The most important captures of green goods men that have been made in a long time were effected yesterday under the leadership of Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. One arrest was that of John Reedy, Postmaster, Tax Collector, telegraph operator, and station agent of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

Mr. Comstock, with other Inspectors of the Post Office Department, has been working on the case since last June. The green goods men had an unusually elaborate and skillful organization, and their capture was very difficult.

The circular first sent out is typewritten, and generally resembles the old kind, so familiar to the police of every city in the country. It offers, as usual, bargains in counterfeit money, but it contains several new features. It seems to have been sent to leading and successful business men, and declares that the operators wish to do business with people of that kind. This fact is cited as evidence that the transactions are to be "straight." "You know we are not so foolish as to attempt to swindle as shrewd a man as you are known to be," is the tenor of this appeal to vanity. It seems to have been successful, as there is reason to believe that the victims have been many.

The "green goods swindlers" are roundly denounced and ridiculed in the circular, which also refers to the alleged fact that a large proportion of the people of the country are in favor of indefinite expansion of the currency, as was proved by their votes last Fall. The writer says he was for twenty-two years employed in the Bureau of Engraving at Washington, and, having engraved the plates for one, five, and ten-dollar notes, had made duplicates for himself. The recipient of the circular was instructed to telegraph A. E. Crum, Pocantico Hills, N. Y., if he desired to do business, a message saying "Mr. Knox lives at —— Same Street." The number he was to use corresponded to a number assigned him, it is supposed, in the register of the gang.

How They Did It.

The special circular Mr. Comstock got hold of was addressed to a business man in Detroit, Mich. At Mr. Comstock's request this man telegraphed, as directed. He soon received another typewritten letter enclosing a new and good dollar bill between two slips of oil paper. The letter with apparent anxiety explained that the bill might smut or smear a little in passing through the mails, having been taken fresh from the press. A little paste had been put on the back so as to make it stick slightly to the paper and carry out this illusion.

The price of the counterfeit, of which the enclosure was given as a sample, was stated at 25 cents a hundred. Elaborate directions were given to the supposed victim. He was to go to Portchester and register at the Portchester Hotel, registering his name and State. Before leaving home he was to telegraph "W. Garcia, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.," giving a number expressing the quantity of "goods" he intended to take. Just before taking the train he was to telegraph again, telling the time of his arrival in Portchester.

The circulars were mailed from New York in an envelope having as return address "F. and A. W. Lodge A., Box 20, 109 Eighth Avenue." There is a cigar store with letter boxes at 109 Eighth Avenue. The proprietor readily gave the officials all the information he had, which was that he had inclosed all the mail for Box 20 in addressed envelopes, which were furnish him by the man who rented the box. These letters went to Murray, 600 Ninth Avenue.

Mr. Comstock chose a young man named Hanse at Stamford, Conn., to act as "come on." All the directions were faithfully complied with. Yesterday Mr. Comstock, Post Office Inspector J. D. King, and Deputy Marshal McAviney left here on the up train. At Portchester King and McAviney, who feared they had been "spotted," left the train on the up side and went into town. Mr. Comstock went into the up depot, where he could see through a window what was done on the down side.

In a short time the down train arrived, and Hanse got off. He was promptly accosted by a handsomely dressed young man, who went to the hotel with him and registered just under him as "T. Frank." Hanse registered the name he had signed to his telegrams, and went to Room 1. In a few minutes a man, who was later found to be George Morris, tapped at his door and gave the password agreed on, "Safety." They talked "business," and Hanse agreed to take $13,000 in counterfeits and to pay $1,000 good money for them, but said he would have to telegraph his brother, whom he had left at Stamford with the money.

Morris went to the lobby, and in a few minutes recognized Mr. Comstock, who had walked in. Morris then strolled into the kitchen, where Mr. Comstock followed and arrested him. He was brought to this city, and appeared before Commissioner Shields on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. By advice of his counsel, George R. Simpson of Abraham Levy's office, he refused to say anything. He was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail, until Jan. 28, when he will be examined.

"T. Frank," whose handwriting was found in the hotel register in many different handwritings, escaped. So did two other men who are believed to be members of the gang.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Comstock went to Pocantico Hills and arrested John Reedy, who is known all along the line of the New York and Putnam Road. He is the station agent and telegraph operator there, and Collector of Taxes, and was appointed Postmaster by President McKinley Dec. 1. When Mr. Comstock and Mr. King went to him, on Dec. 6 and 7, and asked where the telegrams sent to the green-goods addresses were delivered he said he did not know; that sometimes a man and sometimes a boy took them, and he took no receipts.

In investigating the Post Office books, the Inspectors found that a registered letter from New York had arrived for him regularly every month. When he was asked about this, he said the letters were from people sending money to pay taxes. The Post Office records here show that these letters were sent by William Murray of 600 Ninth Avenue, the address given for the delivery of replies sent here to the green goods circulars.

As there was nobody to take charge of the station, Post Office, or telegraph office last night Reedy was left at Pocantico Hills attending to his duties in the custody of a Deputy Marshal.

Nothing was found at 600 Ninth Avenue to give a trace of the gang, the real headquarters of which is believed to be at New Canaan, Conn.

MR. CHOATE'S CHICAGO DINNER.

Men of National Renown Invited to Meet Him on Feb. 4.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Invitations to the reception and dinner to be given by the Chicago Bar Association to Joseph H. Choate of New York City at the Palmer House on Feb. 4 are out. It is understood that, including the honorary guests, a large number of invitations have been issued. They have been confined to members of the legal profession.

Among the invited guests are the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, all of the Judges of the Seventh Federal Circuit, the Circuit Judges of the Sixth and Eighth Federal Circuits, the Judges of the Supreme Courts and Attorney-Generals of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and a large number of distinguished members of the bar extending as far east as New York City and west as far as Colorado.

In addition to Mr. Choate's address short speeches will be made by several men of national renown.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Three Ballots Taken and No Choice—More Talk of a Coalition to Elect a Baltimore Man.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 20.—The General Assembly of Maryland in joint session to-day took three ballots for a United States Senator without result. They were as follows:

First Ballot—McComas, 40; Shaw, 18; Shryock, 2; Gorman, 47; Parran, 3; Mullikin, 2; Findlay, 2. Total, 114. Necessary to choice, 58; absent, 3.

Second Ballot—McComas, 40; Shaw, 1; Shryock, 2; Gorman, 47; Parran, 3; Findlay, 2; Mullikin, 2; Barber, 17. Total, 114.

Third Ballot—McComas, 40; Shaw, 18; Gorman, 47; Findlay, 2; Parran, 3; Mullikin, 2; Shryock 2. Total, 114.

The effect of to-day's work is to leave the solution of the Senatorial problem as much in doubt and the end of the struggle apparently as far off as it was before the balloting began. But one thing is made clear, and that is the fact that perfect sympathy and unity exist between the Democrats and the bolting Republicans in the Baltimore delegation.

There is no doubt that the Democratic contingent stands ready, almost to a man, to cast its ballot for a Republican, at a signal from the man who is in control, and whenever the Democrats give the word the Baltimore eleven, and perhaps others, are ready to follow their lead, provided, of course, a Republican is selected to wear the Senatorial toga. Who that Republican will be is as yet unsettled, but the belief that it will be William T. Malster, Mayor of Baltimore, or Major Alexander Shaw is growing steadily, and the McComas men no longer attempt to disguise the fact that they dread such an outcome. The Democrats have two points to gain by protracting the struggle, for the longer this fight is on the more it disrupts the Republican Party, and they have not entirely abandoned the hope of protracting it through the session, thereby making it possible that Mr. Gorman's successor will have to be chosen by the Legislature which will meet in 1900.

Tennessee's Contest.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—The Democratic caucus took fifteen ballots to-night for the nomination of a United States Senator, and adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow night. On the last ballot to-night, McMillin had 38; Turley, 31, and Taylor, 19.

Senator White, Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The new Democratic Congressional Committee to-night elected as Chairman Senator White of California. The election has attracted a good deal of attention in the House owing to its bearing on the Speakership contest. Senator White was supported by the friends of Representative Bailey who are favorable to that gentleman's candidacy in case the next House is Democratic.

DUELL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Platt Asks the President to Make Him Patent Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—New York has presented its candidate for Commissioner of Patents to succeed the late Benjamin Butterworth.

Senator Platt to-day introduced to the President Charles H. Duell of Syracuse and recommended him as a man qualified by long practice in patent law and by his character and reputation as fit to be Patent Commissioner. Mr. Duell comes with the backing, it is said by his friends, of all factions of the party in the State.

Senator Platt has not yet heard of any other prominent aspirant for the office, and does not assume that the President will insist that an Ohio man shall fill it because it has been held by a man from that State. At present there are no candidates from Ohio.

GOV. CLINTON'S HOUSE RESCUED.

Historic Property in Poughkeepsie Bought for a Museum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Wahawiniwasigh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of this city have purchased the "Old Stone House" here, which was the home of Gov. George Clinton during the revolution, when Poughkeepsie was capital of the State. Washington and Lafayette were frequently guests at the house, but it has been known as a roadhouse for twenty years.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will turn it into a museum for historical records.

The chapter to-day presented Mrs. Sarah Chambers with a gold spoon. Mrs. Chambers was Sarah De Witt, daughter of John De Witt, who was a nephew of Gov. De Witt Clinton, and brother of Simeon De Witt, who was aide de camp to Washington. Mrs. Chambers was born in 1815, and her faculties are still clear. She is the eighteenth Daughter thus honored by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State.

SYNDICATE BUYS WIRE PLANTS.

J. P. Morgan, Head of a Concern, to Control Two-thirds of the Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Ex-Judge Gary, attorney for the American Steel and Wire Company, said to-day that the corporation intended to purchase wire plants all over the country and have contracts now to take up two plants at Joliet, two more plants at Pittsburg, one at Cleveland, one at Allentown, Penn.; one at St. Louis, one at Lockport, Ill.; one at Waukega, two at Worcester, Mass., and one in Kansas.

Expert accounts and mechanical engineers are at work appraising the properties and examining their accounts.

Judge Gary said: "A New York syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan, will control about two-thirds of the stock. A committee on permanent organization, the composition of which I don't want to make public just now, will settle upon the men who will be put in charge of the business. As to our headquarters, they may be in New York or may be in Chicago. That will be determined later."

LAUNCHING OF THE KASAGI.

Secretary Long's Daughter Christens the Japanese Warship.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The Japanese warship Kasagi was launched at Cramps' shipyard at 12:57 P. M. to-day. The programme was carried out as previously announced, but the exercises were marred by a heavy rainstorm. Miss Helen Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, christened the ship, but, instead of breaking a bottle of champagne on the prow, she released six doves from a basket as the vessel began to slide down the ways. This was in accordance with the Japanese custom.

The Washington party came from the capital in a special train. The salute accorded the foreign fighter at that moment was no less noisy than that given to American warships on their maiden dips. There was just as much cheering and tooting of whistles and handshaking, and atonality seemed to be forgotten.

Indeed, the select party on the christening stand was of a somewhat polygot character. It included not only high functionaries of this country and Japan, but members of the Diplomatic Corps of Mexico and the South American republics. The Japanese Minister, Toru Hoshi, by whose invitation Miss Long was chosen to christen the Kasagi, headed the delegation from the Mikado's Court, and besides those attached to his staff in Washington, there were Japanese present from New York and Chicago. The American party from the capital was large and notable, including many Government officials.

There were no after ceremonies at the yard, but the Washington party went to the Hotel Walton, where they were guests of the Japanese Minister at dinner. There was some speech making there, but it was of an entirely informal character, and later in the afternoon the visitors left for home.

CUBANS LAYING DOWN ARMS

Gen. J. M. Parra and His Forces Surrender at Fomento, Shouting for Autonomy and Spain.

BROTHER OF PRESIDENT MASSO

Four Lieutenant Colonels and Other Officers Among the Prisoners—Blanco Says the Form of Surrender Will Be a Model.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The Spanish authorities report that the insurgent Gen. Juan Masso Parra, with the forces under his command, Lieut. Cols. Augustine Feria and Jose Carmen Hernandez, Majors Feliciano Quesada, Saturnino Leon, and Victorano Gomez, with six other officers and 110 privates, well armed and well supplied with ammunition, have surrendered at Fomento to the Spanish Gen. Aguirro and Señor Marcos Garcia, Governor of Santa Clara Province.

The insurgents are said to have formed in line and delivered up their arms according to the ordinance, shouting "Long live Spain!" "Long live the Queen Regent!" "Long live Spanish Cuba!" and "Long live autonomy!" Gen. Juan Masso Parra is a brother of Señor Bartolome Masso, President of the Cuban Republic.

During the last ten days the insurgents are said to have lost 115 killed and 34 taken prisoners, with 242 Remington rifles. In addition to those who surrendered with Gen. Juan Masso Parra, according to the Spanish authorities, 56 other armed men have surrendered, among them two Lieutenant Colonels, and three other officers. The Spanish troops, on the other hand, are said to have lost 12 killed and 93 wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Spanish Minister received a cablegram from Gen. Blanco, confirming the preceding dispatch and giving the details as there stated. Gen. Blanco says the form of presentation was of such a dignified character as will serve as a model for those to follow. The cable continues:

"The rank of Juan Masso, his close family connection with Bartolome Masso, President of the so-called Cuban Republic, and the formal and military character of the capitulation give unusual importance to the act."

CUBAN RELIEF SUPPLIES.

Gen. Lee and Mr. Hyatt Send a List of What Is Most Needed.

President McKinley's Cuban Relief Committee, appointed to handle donations and subscriptions contributed in this country for Cubans, has received a letter from the United States Consul at Santiago, Pulaski F. Hyatt, stating just what supplies are most needed. Two-grain quinine pills, antipyrine, digestive tablets, camphor tablets, opium, ipecac, morphine, ointments, and cheap pill and ointment boxes, are badly wanted. In clothing, linen goods are desirable. No food should be sent which will not keep well in warm climates.

The following cablegram was received from Consul General Lee by the committee:

All shipments have arrived safely and will reach those for whom they are intended. Don't send any more oatmeal, hominy, or tomatoes, but rice, lard, beans, and the balance as per my previous cable.

LONDON TIMES ON MR. HITT.

English Opinion that an Accident May Precipitate a Crisis.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Times, in an editorial this morning on Representative Hitt's speech in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, says:

"We assume that President McKinley does not wish his hand to be forced by the opposite party. He does not want war with Spain, because his heart is set upon promoting the economical and commercial developments of the United States. Yet it remains doubtful whether he will prove strong enough to resist the pressure brought to bear upon him.

"One of the usual kaleidoscopic changes in American politics has just been effected. The Cuban question is evidently much graver than it was two days ago, and the Government is not any stronger. An accident may precipitate anything."

Autonomy Among the Defenseless.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The Spanish authorities announce that 5 armed insurgents, 35 unarmed insurgents, and 117 women and children at Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, "have accepted autonomy."

DEFAULTER'S BETROTHED DEAD.

Laura Corson, Who Shielded George Bogart of Evanston, Expires.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Miss Laura Corson, who was to have married George Bogart, the defaulting City Clerk of Evanston, now imprisoned at Joliet, is dead. She passed away during the evening yesterday at the home of her parents, in Cape May, N. J.

The strain which she underwent at the time of her promised husband's trouble broke her health down completely, and she had since gradually grown weaker. Her death brings to an end one chapter of the Evanston political scandal, for her name was closely connected with the movements of Bogart. It was to her he first told the story of his trouble, and she aided in keeping the police in the dark as to his whereabouts. Miss Corson was employed in the Evanston Post Office, and was forced to resign her position on account of her name being connected with Bogart's escape. It was at her home the ex-City Clerk was arrested.

ALABAMA'S BROWN IRON ORE.

Its Use in Birmingham Will Reduce the Cost of Iron 50 Cents a Ton.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 20.—The Southern Railway has received bids for the construction for an eight-mile spur track from its main line at Leeds, near Birmingham, to Oak and Pine Ridges, where last Summer the Sloss Iron and Steel Company made a discovery of immense deposits of a high class brown ore, rich in metallic iron.

The track will be built in the near future, and the Sloss Company will then commence the extensive use of this brown ore at their four furnaces at Birmingham. The use of the ore will, it is estimated, reduce the cost of making iron 50 cents a ton. It is much better than the common red ores, and has not been used more extensively heretofore, though always in part, because of its limited quantity. The deposits at Leeds, after thorough investigation all last Fall, were found so extensive that the Sloss Company finally voted $1,000,000 increase of its capital stock for their development, and this stock was taken by parties already interested in the company. This respective development is considered one of the most important features of the year in Southern iron circles.

Jekyl Island Special Service.
Attached to the New York and Florida Limited, via Southern Railway and P. C. & P., leaving New York daily, except Sunday, at 11:50 A. M. A through Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping car is operated every Tuesday and Friday, New York to Brunswick. For information address New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

BAY STATE GAS WAR ENDED.

Questions of Control Settled at a Conference in Boston—Lawson Suits to be Withdrawn.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The long-continued controversies which have been fought in the courts of Delaware, New York, and Massachusetts from time to time over the control of the Bay State Gas Company and gas companies absorbed by it, all of which are in this immediate vicinity, are at an end to all appearances. In evidence of this Albert C. Burrage, the lawyer who has been one of the chief figures in conducting the legal business of the Bay State Gas Company, to-day issued the following concise statement:

"The differences between Thomas W. Lawson and Henry M. Whitney and the different gas and coke companies represented by them were settled to-day at a conference of all parties interested. The settlement included the return to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware of the $1,000,000 capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey, the election of a Lawson Board of Directors for the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury and Bay State Companies, and a Whitney board for the Brookline, Dorchester, and Jamaica Plain Companies.

"The Lawson boards consist of Thomas W. Lawson, President; Parker C. Chandler, Vice President; Henry M. Whitney, John G. Moore, Samuel Little, S. E. Smith, H. H. Rogers, F. P. Addicks, W. R. Addicks, Charles P. Burrage, C. P. Hayden, S. M. Sampson, and Anthony N. Brady.

"The Whitney boards consist of Henry M. Whitney, President; Emerson McMillan, Vice President; Stephen Peabody, A. H. Paget, Dr. Robert Amory, Thomas W. Lawson, Parker C. Chandler, Robert W. Lord, and William L. Elkins, Jr. All contracts made between the different gas companies and the New England Gas and Coke Company, Massachusetts Pipe Line Company, and Dominion Coal Company were ratified and confirmed. All suits brought or instigated by Mr. Lawson are to be withdrawn."

ELECTRIC TRAINS FOR CHICAGO.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul to Change Its Power in the Suburbs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The suburban trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul will soon be operated by electricity instead of steam. President Louderback of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company gave testimony to this effect while on the witness stand before Master Sherman Tuesday.

Mr. Louderback confirmed the announcement later, stating that contracts for furnishing electric power had been entered into with the North and West Chicago Street Railroad Companies. Franchises will be asked for all the company's lines running out of Chicago.

A JUDGE REFUNDS $1,000.

Ames Merrill of Peabody, Mass., Refuses to Accept All His Fees.

PEABODY, Mass., Jan. 20.—Ames Merrill, Justice of the police court in this town, sincerely believes that the fees received by him in the past year were largely in excess of what he should receive, and as a result he has turned $1,000 into the county Treasury. He is legally entitled to the money, and yet, owing to conscientious scruples, will not accept it. In May last the license system went into effect in this town, and the money which the Judge returns represents $1 on each complaint for drunkenness which has been preferred in his court. The legal fee is $3.25, and the Judge says it is unreasonable.

HAWAII'S SCIENTIFIC TREASURES

Prof. Libbey of Princeton to Conduct an Exploring Expedition.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Prof. William Libbey of Princeton University proposes to conduct a scientific expedition to the Hawaiian Islands during the coming Summer. He will take four or five Princeton students with him, and the party will be gone some four or five months. Prof. Libbey went to Hawaii a few years ago, and is thoroughly posted in regard to the country. He thinks that there are scientific treasures on the islands, duplicates of which cannot be found anywhere else. His party will thoroughly explore the lava beds, the forest and other places likely to contain specimens of biological, archaeological, or botanical value.

Prof. Libbey explored the Mesa Encantada in Mexico last Summer, but he thinks that the expedition he now has in view will be of far greater scientific interest than was that.

GRABBED A BULL BY THE HORNS.

Lieut. Antonio of the Salvation Army Escapes a Goring at Matteawan.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Lieut. Eugene Antonio, a member of the local branch of the Salvation Army, had a narrow escape from being gored to death by a bull on Samuel Mahurter's farm in this village yesterday. Antonio, with a number of Salvationists, dressed in the regulation uniform, were visiting Farmer Mahurter. While there an invitation was extended to them to inspect the extensive farmyard near by. While looking around Lieut. Antonio became separated from the party and wandered into an inclosure set apart for a vicious Guernsey bull. In an instant the bull recognized the red wearing apparel of the young Salvationist, and in a furious rage made a plunge at him.

Antonio, seeing that escape was impossible, grasped the bull by the horns, and, clinging to his head, cried loudly for help. The enraged animal carried him about the inclosure, and finally pinned him against the building. By this time the rest of the party, who had been attracted by Antonio's cries for help, came to his assistance, and with some difficulty the Salvationist was rescued from his perilous position and fortunately escaped with only a few bruises and torn clothing.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from the Lower Mississippi Valley to Ontario. A storm appears to be developing in Northern Mexico. The pressure is high over Newfoundland, in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and off the North Pacific Coast. Rain or snow has fallen from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic States and the Red River of the South Valley; has fallen over the middle and northern slopes, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The weather will clear in Northern New England and be generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	12	34	37
6 A. M.	12	38	39
9 A. M.	16	39	40
12 M.	23	44	44
4 P. M.	30	46	45
6 P. M.	31	46	47
9 P. M.	34	44	45
12 P. M.	40	44	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42½
Weather Bureau	41¾
Corresponding date 1897	24¾
Corresponding date for last twenty years	29

The humidity yesterday at 8 A. M. was .90 and at 8 P. M. .95. The maximum temperature was 48° at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 33° at 2 A. M.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM

A National Conference Assembles Here to Discuss Suggested Improvements.

A GOVERNMENT BY CAUCUS

Greatest Danger to Free Institutions Said to Lie in the Present System Under "Boss" Control—Speakers from All Sections.

The National Primary Election Reform Conference met in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation at 10:30 A. M. yesterday. There were present about fifty delegates, and it was apparent that the Committee on Arrangements had succeeded

people can be interested in the problem failure cannot be far away. It is the first duty of the citizen to take an interest in politics. We don't want the kind of patriotism that exhausts itself in singing about the Stars and Stripes, but which will do its duty at the polls. [Applause.] As Dudley Field said: 'The primary is the pivot of reform.'" [Applause.]

John R. Commons, Professor of Sociology at Syracuse University, was the next speaker. His theme was the legalization of parties. He said:

"It is now generally recognized that political parties are essential to popular Government, but they have never until recently been legally incorporated as constituent parts of our governing machinery. Our Federal and State Constitutions were framed by those who dreaded above all things the spirit of party, which they identified with faction, and Washington's farewell address was inspired almost solely by this dread.

"The first positive recognition of parties came with the Australian or official ballot. If parties are made a constituent of government, then every citizen has as inalienable a right to be a member of a party as to be a citizen. This right must therefore be defined by the same authority as that which defines citizenship, namely, the law of the land, and cannot be left to the private interests of party organization. This would increase the influence of the voter within the organization. Party success will then depend more upon broad and patriotic principles which inspire enthusiasm than upon accidents of organization. Parties will be strengthened in their hold upon the hearts of the people, who will recognize that the minority by acquiescing in the leadership of the majority may hope, itself, through education, to become the majority. Neither will the power of leadership be lessened, but the leaders will be made subservient to the party rather than to a faction, or their own ambition." [Applause.]

Simon Sterne Suggests Reforms.

The Chairman next called on Simon Sterne, who had recently entered the room. Mr. Sterne spoke briefly on some suggested reforms of the primary. He said:

"I wish to suggest that the committees to be appointed take into consideration whether it would not be wise to give to all voters, irrespective of party and without requiring an expression of party affiliation, the privilege to make their selection of men for nomination when they register for an election. If such an opportunity were availed of, it would prevent a small junta of politicians from speaking in the name of the party, because they would be contradicted by the voice of the people as uttered on the day of registration. This would give freedom of choice to a very considerable extent, and make registration day one of vast imporatnce and interest to the community.

"It is of very great importance that we have arrived at the conviction that we must recognize the political party, and that the men who are elected, to a very large extent, represent the party, and are not the party itself, and that they are mere instruments to register the will of the party. Instances will occur to you where the real power of the party is exercised behind, or far from, the throne, and where registration and voting are merely the machinery for recording the will of this power. There is an 'imperium in imperio,' which is not responsible to the law or to the people, and the result is that you have the worst form of government, whatever it may be called, that can be imagined. [Applause.]

One Condition in France.

"For a long time France was governed not by her Kings, but by the mistresses of the King. Courtiers and statesmen had to appeal to these dames in order to obtain any favors from the King. With us there are none of these well-dressed dames who exercise this vast power of the court, but we have men who are well-known in the community whose behests must be recognized and who exercise the real power. We have had no real party responsibility whatever. I am therefore heart and soul with this movement, and I hope that you may have prompt and great success in the legislation you anticipate, and make the real party power responsible to the people as we now hold the nominal power of the party responsible." [Applause.]

On motion of W. C. Flower, Mayor of New Orleans a committee of five was appointed on permanent organization, and the following were named: W. C. Flower, S. F. Moffett of San Francisco, T. McCants Stewart of New York, A. B. Humphrey of New York, and George H. Sutton of New York. During the noon recess this committee met, and in the afternoon session reported the following permanent officers of the conference: Permanent Secretary—Ralph M. Easley of Chicago; Assistant Secretaries—Richard L. Gay of Boston and Charles E. Monroe of Milwaukee. It also reported that a different Chairman had been selected for each session. The morning session to-day will be presided over by Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, and the afternoon session by L. L. Bond, President of the Union League Club of Chicago.

The Afternoon Sessions.

The conference in the afternoon was presided over by W. C. Flower, and devoted itself to hearing and discussing papers on the primary election laws of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Mr. Flower opened the discussion by giving a history of election troubles and reforms in New Orleans. In speaking of the apathy of the citizens, he said that, after the reign of corruption under the "Big Four," or local ring, had been overthrown the people went back to its old rulers within four years, and another revolution was necessary to get the "bosses" out again.

Edward I. McDermott of Louisville read an elaborate paper on the Kentucky primary system. The chief feature of the system is the privilege allowed by law to voters to record their party affiliation when they register. Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, Secretary of the National Municipal League, read a paper on the Pennsylvania primary system, and Richard L. Gay, Secretary of the Election Laws League of Boston, read the paper on the Massachusetts system.

A sharp discussion followed the reading of the papers, but it was confined to the Kentucky system. J. S. Hopkins of Kansas challenged the originality of the Kentucky idea. He said:

"All reforms are first tried in Kansas [laughter.] I think that all those that have been discussed to-day have been tried in Jackson County of that State [laughter.] All reforms come from Kansas. Jerry Simpson comes from there; Mary Lease hails from there, and I come from there [long laughter and applause.] This is all refined talk we've been having. What we want is a system that can be put into practice. We ought not to be too refined and too nice, but we must get down to the laboring man if we want purity in politics." [Applause.]

Some Other Speakers.

James Simon of this city suggested the petition as a method of nomination. He said it had been used by Mr. Low, "but he did not use it correctly."

William Hemstreet of Brooklyn Borough replied that the petition idea was neither novel nor good. "It was not an invention of the Citizens' Union; it was a mere academic conjecture [laughter.] The evil of the American caucus is the abstention of the American people."

W. R. Spooner said the petition idea is a necessity. "If it is a crazy system, as my friend says, it is a necessity to remedy a crazy condition." [Applause.]

On motion of W. R. Spooner, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That fifteen members be appointed who, with the present Chairman and the Secretary of this conference, shall constitute a committee to report at to-morrow's session on purpose, plan, and scope for permanent organization and future work in furtherance of the cause for which we are assembled."

Chairman Flower named the following to constitute this committee:

W. R. Spooner, Chairman; John C. Calhoun, S. E. Moffatt, Thomas Strahan, George F. Rush, Charles S. Kay, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Elias Goodman, George L. Record, Mahlon Chance, Frank J. Goodman, E. J. McDermott, George E. Mathews, M. M. Stevens, T. McCants Stewart, William H. Pollock, W. C. Flower, R. M. Easley, Richard L. Gay, and Charles E. Monroe.

A Plan to Submit.

This committee met at the Manhattan Hotel last night and drew up plans which will be submitted to the conference this morning. The principal suggestion is that a central National organization be formed, and local organizations in all the States.

At to-day's conference George L. Record of New Jersey will read a paper on "The Community Convention Plan," and George F. Rush of Illinois, Charles E. Monroe of Wisconsin, and W. R. Spooner of New York will discuss the primary election laws of their respective States. The Buffalo plan will be described by William H. Hotchkiss of that city, and Senator Pavey will speak on primary reform. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, will preside this morning. It is expected that Edward Lauterbach will make a short talk on the primary and its reform.

The conference will meet at 10:30 A. M., at 203 Broadway.

MR. BROOKFIELD IN ALBANY.

The Anti-Platt Leader Confers with the Governor on the Primary Election Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—William Brookfield of New York appeared at the Capitol this morning just as the legislators were assembling. He went to the office of State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, where he remained for a short time, going from there to the Governor's office accompanied by Mr. Payn. On leaving the executive chamber Mr. Brookfield was asked about the meaning of his visit. He averred that it had no political significance, and gave out the diplomatic statement that he "merely called on the Governor to invite him to attend the annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 27."

There are the best of reasons for believing that this was strictly true, but an hour or so later Mr. Brookfield had another conversation with the Governor, which did have political significance. At Gov. Black's invitation, he took lunch with the Executive, and before, during, and after that meal they discussed the passage of a primary election law. Mr. Brookfield talked as a citizen interested in primary reform. There was nothing of a threat in the arguments he set forth, and he did not promise the Governor the support of the organization he represents in case such a measure becomes law.

The Governor assured Mr. Brookfield that he honestly wanted a bill passed that would give every Republican a fair share in the control of the party's affairs. They discussed the several propositions now before the Assembly in a general way, without going into details. Mr. Brookfield explained his own idea of what the bill should be. The Governor expressed preference for the Pavy bill, on account of its brevity. He thought the other measures proposed too complicated and likely to prove susceptible of dangerous interpretation by designing men.

Mr. Brookfield came away from his luncheon and conference with the Governor thoroughly convinced that the Chief Executive is in earnest about wanting a straight and strict primary election law enacted by the present Legislature. If he had any doubt of this before, he returned, he declared, with that doubt dispelled.

The representative of the anti-Platt Republicans said that the story of his being on a tour of the State in the interest of that movement was an error. He returned to New York to-night. While in the Senate chamber to-day Mr. Brookfield saw and had a long talk with Senator Lexow, who stands conspicuously close to Gov. Black.

CITY CLUB CONFERENCE.

Assemblymen and Others to Discuss Primary Election Reform.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., went to New York this afternoon to attend a conference on primary election reform to be held at the City Club to-morrow evening. Messrs. Seligsberg and Laimbeer will go to the metropolis to-morrow for the same purpose.

These gentlemen will take with them copies of all the primary bills so far presented to the Legislature and will confer with the members of the City Club with a view to utilizing their suggestions in the preparation of a matured measure which will be satisfactory to the independents generally.

Speaking of the agitation for a Primary law to-day, Leader Donnelly of the Assembly minority said that the Democratic position on the question was one of comparative indifference. "We would have no objection to a good primary law going on the statute books," he said, "though we do not feel the need of it in our party. We recognize this fight for primary legislation as a fight against the Republican 'machine' in reality. As such, it is a family affair and no funeral of ours."

FREE LIBRARY FOR JERSEY CITY.

The Sum of $150,000 Set Aside for a New Building for It.

The Trustees of the Jersey City Free Library some time ago purchased the property in Jersey Avenue running through from Montgomery to Mercer, with the building thereon, for $47,000, paying for it from the funds accumulated by the library. Yesterday the Board of Finance decided to appropriate $150,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable building.

The money will be raised by the sale of twenty-year 4 per cent. bonds. A sinking fund will be created to meet them. This fund will receive $1,500 annually from the city, with another $1,500 to be deducted from the annual allowance to the library.

ST. JOHN'S DANCING CLASS.

First Session Last Night Successful, but Prices Increased.

The first session of the dancing class organized under the supervision and sanction of the Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Church, Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was held in the gymnasium attached to the church last evening.

Dr. Stoddard was not present, and the persons around the church were very reticent and gave the impression that some soreness of feeling has been caused by the publicity given the enterprise. A young man who said he had been made treasurer of the class, was busy raking in one-dollar bills and giving receipts. His patrons were well-dressed young men and women, most of whom gave evidence that they had danced before.

Walking costumes were worn. Nobody had undertaken evening dress, but there were many white ties and cutaway coats among the men. Chaperons were abundant, but most of them looked as if they were not enjoying themselves and were present strictly on duty. The music was good and so were the instructions.

The price was fixed at $1 for eight lessons. Dr. Stoddard originally intended to make the rate 6 cents a lesson, but found he could not meet expenses at that. The dancers obviously enjoyed themselves.

THE SINGERLY FAILURE.

Effort to Save the Chestnut Street National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—With to-day expired the period set by the Controller of the Currency for the receipt of depositors' assents to the plan of voluntary liquidation proposed for the Chestnut Street National Bank. Unanimous assent is necessary. It was stated to-night that all the depositors had been favorably heard from except a few representing about $25,000, and the State, which has an account of $205,000. While this prevents the plan from becoming at once operative, it is hoped that it will soon be effected, and that no receiver will be appointed.

The managers of the proposed plan said to-night: "The Controller or the Currency has officially stated that unless the plan is made operative by the 20th, he will appoint a receiver, but until he takes action we will continue to receive assents."

Three Negatives Besides His Own.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The hero of this story isn't very old, but it has been many years since he had a picture taken. He dropped into a Canal Street studio, was shown to a seat, and was casually talking to the artist, a friend of his, when the artist remarked: "Now, I'll take you in another position."

"You haven't taken my picture at all, yet," said the sitter, in a rebuking way.

"Oh, yes, I have," responded the smiling artist, and even while they were arguing the point he broke in with "Now, one more pose, and you will have enough to choose from."

"You take a walk," advised the patron. "Do you think I was born yesterday—a third pose when you haven't even begun to take my picture in the first position."

It took considerable explanation and an exhibition of the appliances, including the electric button that exposed the plate, to convince the man who wasn't up to date that the photographer was telling the truth, and while the convincing process was going on the third plate was exposed and the third negative assured.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BANQUET OF AMHERST ALUMNI.

Their Annual Dinner Held at Delmonico's—Progress of the College.

The Amherst Alumni of the City of New York held their annual dinner last evening at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. William Ives Washburn, President of the Alumni, presided, and at the end of the dinner introduced Professor Olds of the College, who spoke in the place of President Gates, who was unavoidably absent.

Prof. Olds said that Amherst was improving and forging ahead rapidly. He paid a grateful tribute to the old professors and the younger ones as well. Amherst, he said, could never hope to compete with Harvard and Yale, except in one thing—the high standard of its students' intelligence, and in that it feared not the universities of America. The standard of the college, the professor thought, had greatly increased during the five years just past. The interest of its students had never been more intense.

Justice Goodrich of the Supreme Court followed. He said that a few years after men had left their Alma Mater they forgot their Greek and Latin, but they never forgot the friendship of their fellow-students, and always felt the influence of higher education.

Addresses were also made by Professor Bliss, Dr. Isaac N. Mills, and others. Among those present were Dr. John Walker, A. H. Walker, John H. Washburn, J. Howard Sweetson, G. Rufus Lincoln, Herbert Bridgeman, W. R. Mead, Jefferson Clark, Peter B. Wyckoff, Charles T. Wells, William Reynolds Brown, ex-Judge I. N. Shields, Walter C. Low, Daniel F. Kellogg, A. C. James, Arthur C. Jones, George C. Pratt, and Grosvenor H. Backus.

The following officers were elected for the year: President—William F. Merrill, Class '63; Vice President—Rufus P. Lincoln, '62; Treasurer and Secretary—Collis Armstrong, '77.

DINNER AT J. V. DAHLGREN'S.

Senator Carter of Montana the Guest of Honor.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren gave a dinner at their home, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, last night. The table decorations were pink and white roses and Farleyense ferns, and the sideboard was decorated with mignonette.

A feature of the occasion was the decoration of the dinner cards, which was done most artistically by Mrs. Dahlgren. Each card bore a sketch in colors of some subject appropriate to the guest whose place it indicated. Thus Father Michael J. Lavelle's card bore the picture of a Bishop's hat, suggestive of the good fortune his friends desire for him.

The other guests were: United States Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, the guest of honor; Miss Leary, Miss Drexel, Mrs. Dahlgren's sister; Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Miss Miller, daughter of Warner Miller; Mrs. Edwin Parsons, sister of Gen. Wager Swayne; Marquis Romano di Surbo, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington; Miss Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, A. Benziger, and Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.

Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren will receive on Monday, and Mrs. George Jay Gould will assist her in pouring tea.

KILBOURN'S MANIA FOR SUICIDE.

Washington Newspaper Man to be Examined as to His Sanity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Hallet Kilbourn, one of the oldest and best-known business and newspaper men of Washington, to-morrow will be examined in lunacy proceedings with a view to his confinement in an asylum.

His mania is suicide, and, unknown to any except his physicians and his immediate family, he has made half a dozen attempts at self-destruction in the past few weeks. He twice tried chloroform, once gas, and at other times tried to throw himself from the windows of his home. He is perfectly sane on all other subjects, but is suffering from intermittent melancholia.

The committment proceedings are with his full consent and after consultation with influential friends.

Mr. Kilbourn was born in Rochester, N. Y., sixty-five years ago. During a Congressional investigation into an alleged real-estate boom under the Shepherd régime he refused to produce his books at the Capitol, and by order of the committee was incarcerated in jail for thirty days for contumacy.

He sued the Government for $100,000 for false imprisonment, and secured $30,000 by Congressional act. After disposing of his real estate business, he became interested in newspaper work. During the past few years he has lived on his income.

A Man Killed by a Train.

An inbound passenger train on the New York Central last night ran over and instantly killed a man supposed to be Hans Radensleben of Chicago. The train was passing Ninety-eighth street about 9:45. Engineer George Henrich felt the locomotive swerve, and imagined that there must be a defect in the track. On his arrival at Grand Central Station he reported the supposed defect, and a gang of repair men was immediately sent out. On their arrival at Ninety-eighth Street, which is near the entrance to the tunnel, they found the remains of a man, which they took to the Morgue. It was found that the man was probably a German, about thirty-five years old. In his pockets were papers showing him to be a member of several Chicago Socialistic societies.

To Sull.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The big dictionaries do not thus recognize the word, but Editor A. B. Findly of The Coffee County Leader (Populist) does. It is the first time we have seen "sull" in print, but it is a good word. It has been current in portions of Georgia since the cracker's whip was first heard above the heads of obstinate oxen and balking horses. Of course, it is derived from or is a contraction of sullen, and sullen is derived from solus, alone. When a horse balks he "sulls." When an ox becomes hot and "mad," and would as soon gore as to go, he "sulls." When a person becomes perverse, cross-grained, and refuses to move a peg in any direction he "sulls." And according to Editor Findly when a 'possum "plays 'possum" he also "sulls."

No Trace of H. W. Straight.

The Jersey City police have obtained no trace of Henry W. Straight, the alleged swindler who escaped from the city prison on Wednesday. Mrs. Straight, who was arrested for aiding him, was sent to the county jail for safe keeping and her case will be laid before the Grand Jury at its next session. The investigation made by Chief Murphy elicited the fact that when Mrs. Straight carried in the saws with which her husband cut the bars the lunch basket in which they were concealed was examined by Chanceman William Robinson. It is reported that charges will be preferred against him and Jailer Alexander Watson.

Bill to Gerrymander Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Senator Finck's bill to gerrymander the Congressional districts of the State, was introduced in the Legislature to-day. The main purpose of the bill, Mr. Finck frankly acknowledges, is to legislate Congressman Grosvenor out of office and put a Democrat in his place. The bill is one of the direct results of the Hanna Senatorial campaign.

Cincinnati Piano Company Assigns.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20.—The Hockett-Puntennany Piano Company, for which a receiver was asked a few days ago, has assigned to Charles H. Stephens. The assets are placed at $175,000 and the debts at $200,000. It is understood that an effort will be made to appoint a receiver and set aside the assignment.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The plant of the Cortland Wrench Company was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

PATERSON, Jan. 20.—The wood-working department of the Atherton Machine Works was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $6,500.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Jan. 20.—Fire at East Grand Forks to-day destroyed a grain elevator and several other buildings, valued at $125,000; insurance, $100,000.

IONIA, Mich., Jan. 20.—The Webber Block, a two-story brownstone structure, containing several stores, was destroyed by fire here to-day. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $35,000.

PRINCETON ALUMNI DINE

College Days and College Issues Discussed at the Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

PRESIDENT PATTON'S ADDRESS

His Declaration for Liberal Management of the University Received with Cheers—Cordial Welcome for the Rev. Dr. Shields.

Under the direction of the Princeton Club of New York the Princeton alumni had their annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. Graduates of the university representing nearly every State in the Union and classes as far back as 1843 were among the 300 who sat at the fourteen tables in the big banquet hall. College flags adorned the walls, and the college colors of yellow and black decorated the menu card and the ice cream boxes, while a great stuffed tiger stood against the wall immediately facing President John S. Cadwalader, who sat at the guest table.

With him at the table were the Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, President of the university; William L. Strong, St. Clair McKelway, James C. Carter, John S. Wise, Prof. Bliss Perry, the Rev. W. J. McKittrick, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Shields, who signed the application for the Princeton Inn license; Chancellor McGill of New Jersey, H. M. Alexander, John Stewart, J. S. Billings, Lawrence Hutton, W. H. Corben, Walter Cope, Putnam Bradlee Strong, Col. W. Barbour, Leavitt Howe, and F. Perry Powers.

The alumni were seated at the different tables, according to their classes, and they showed their appreciation of different persons and things by rising class by class and giving the class and college yells, thus: "Siss! Boom! Roh! Shields! '91!" and so forth, from table to table, was the way Dr. Shields was received. He arrived late, and his appearance was the signal for a burst of applause that showed the way the alumni felt on the stand he had taken against what they called intolerance. Again and again during the evening when some enthusiast called for "three cheers for Shields" a similar demonstration followed.

When Dr. Patton, in his address, declared that so long as he was head of the university he would do what he could "to keep the hand of ecclesiasticism from resting on Princeton University," the applause continued for some moments.

Amherst College, celebrating its annual dinner on the floor below, sent Herbert L. Bridgman and A. C. James as a delegation with a bottle of champagne decked in Amherst colors, to drink the prosperity of Princeton and the health of the alumni and Faculty, and the Princeton men responded by deputizing the Rev. R. S. Harlan and Job E. Hedges to return the compliment.

It was past 10 o'clock when, the business of eating and drinking completed, Mr. Cadwalader read a letter of regret from ex-President Cleveland, who, up to the last moment, had been expected as a guest of the club. After expressing his sorrow that he could not be present, Mr. Cleveland wrote:

"I am not afraid that you will doubt my loyalty to Princeton or my appreciation of the courtesy of your invitation. I confidently expected to be present, and would have been there but for an unexpected cause."

Mr. Cadwalader said he recognized that as presiding officer he should say as little as possible and he would content himself with introducing the speakers. He presented Dr. Patton as the first speaker.

President Patton's Address.

Dr. Patton spoke of his first address to the club ten years ago, and said he had kept the word he then pledged as to the attitude he would take as President of the university. He referred to the gratifying growth of these years, and deprecated the adverse criticism of the university by persons who were not qualified to judge of the conditions.

"I cannot help feeling," he said, "that those who have criticised us so severely might have had more confidence in the men who are responsible for the management of Princeton. I cannot help feeling that their consciences might easily have absolved them from any obligation to interfere with Princeton's affairs in view of their remote residence and imperfect acquaintance with the facts of the case."

He said he would not enter into any discussion of "the questions that have given Princeton such unenviable prominence during the past six months." Then, referring to the attempted interference in the management of the university, Mr. Patton said:

"It is not strange then that an institution with so great a function should be separate, independent, and governed by laws of its own making. It should be free from political complications, and it should be free from ecclesiastical entanglements. I do not know of any university that has a greater right than Princeton has to assert its autonomy. I do not undervalue the moral bond that subsists between Princeton and a great Christian denomination. When I consider how Princeton was founded; when I think of the men who have endowed her and the men who have administered her affairs, I do not hesitate to say that we should be faithless to a most sacred trust if ever through any act of ours that bond were broken.

No Sectarian Considerations.

"And yet I am also bound to recognize the fact that the charter of Princeton University is absolutely unhampered by any sectarian considerations. I am loyal to my Church. I know the law and the constitution of my Church, and I know that much of what has lately been quoted as the law of that Church is not law and has no binding authority. But whether it has or not, I cannot consent to have the law of that Church as such imposed on Princeton University. The interests of Princeton are intrusted to the sacred keeping of twenty-seven men. They and their successors must make and administer their own law, and I, while I hold my place as the head of your Alma Mater, will do what lies in me to keep the hand of ecclesiasticism from resting on Princeton University."

After referring to the various things which made up an American college or university and the interest the Faculties have in their success, Dr. Patton said he believed the true organization of Princeton University should embrace the three estates of Trustees, Faculty, and alumni. He declared he believed in the in loco parentis theory of college government, but that the parental discipline should be generous, while firm and kind.

When speaking of the temptation at Princeton and the possibility of some men yielding to excess, the speaker declared there had been a manifest improvement in the morals of the students in recent years and that the university never had so clean a record as in the year that closed with the commencement of 1897.

"I shall not indulge in harsh language," he said, "though I am tempted to be indignant when I think how good men have been maligned and pure motives have been impugned. I wish to turn to good account the criticisms that we have received, ill-advised as many of them have been. The friends who give us advice do not know our difficulties, and I cannot stop to explain them. But one thing is sure, Prohibition will not stop drinking in Princeton; it will only increase the trade in corkscrews." [Laughter and applause.]

Dr. Patton was interrupted frequently by applause, particularly when he referred to the absence of any sectarian considerations in the management of the university.

Ex-Mayor Strong's Words.

Ex-Mayor Strong was the next speaker. He said, in part:

"When I left the office of Mayor I did not expect to be called on again for an after-dinner speech—certainly not in New York. [Laughter.] Feeling that I am on the inside of the Tammany tiger, as Mr. Cadwalader has said, I cannot say that I feel very much at home. [Laughter.] I have had to shake hands with the tiger a great many times in the last two or three years, and it has never bitten me. I have had some good old-fashioned times with it. [Laughter.] I did not know until to-night, however, that the President of Princeton knew exactly how the tiger handles a corkscrew, [laughter,] and I am sure the boys of Princeton understand exactly the principles of the tiger." [Laughter.]

He then paid a tribute to Job Hedges of Princeton, and said: "Job would have held on to his end of the political job forever had it not been that the power of removal has become a law." [Laughter and applause.]

St. Clair McKelway, who took Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's place on the programme, spoke of the degeneracy of modern times. There is, he said, a lamentable falling off in public virtue, and the professions are thinking too much of getting rich and too little of honor and the highest success. He referred to a number of recent occurrences, particularly to what he said he would only call "the canal deficit."

J. C. Carter for Harvard.

James C. Carter, President of the Harvard Club, followed. He said that he had been cheered by the rousing applause which greeted President Patton's declaration [cheers] that Princeton University would govern itself. [Long cheering.] "You are now," he continued, "throwing off the fetters which Harvard burst asunder more than a century ago." [Long cheering.] He then took up the defense of the morality and public virtue of the time. He said that professional men did think something of the value of money; but when did they not? "I have never heard nor read of a time when they did not," he said. He also doubted if the fortunes of such men of the present day are any larger, in comparison, than the fortunes of public men of any former period.

"Mr. McKelway," he said, "seemed to intimate that the teaching in the universities had something to do with the degeneracy of modern times. Our universities are not an end in themselves, but a means to an end. They appeal to all those things that are high and are really dear. [Applause.] But there are other ways to these high ends—ways outside the colleges. There are inventors and poets. All belong to that great company of scholars, and while we cherish our own brotherhood, let us cherish still more that greater brotherhood of learning, art, and science." [Long cheering.]

Mr. Cadwalader introduced John S. Wise of Virginia, the next speaker, as "the great-great-grandson of the first President of Princeton." Mr. Wise said:

"I came here in the belief that what the President of Princeton said is true; that whoever tries to practice prohibition at Princeton will make a miserable failure. (Laughter.) I am sorry my friend McKelway has gone. (Mr. McKelway departed after Mr. Carter's speech,) because I wanted to tell him as an expert of ten years' experience in New York convivality that this is not the place for a moral lecture. (Long laughter.) I spent last night reading in 'Quo Vadis' about Nero's banquet, and thought we were better than the Romans, but one would think after hearing Mr. McKelway that we are all worse than Nero. (Laughter.)

"Now, what is your Alma Mater? [A voice: She is a peach.] Yes, and with the rosy side always turned to you. [Applause.] The college I came from graduated my class by leading us into battle and killing eight and wounding forty-eight of us." [Applause.]

Prof. Bliss Perry, in responding for "The Faculty," alluded to some curious theories as to the real function of a college professor. The variety of the duties which fall to him, he said, created a misapprehension as to their relative importance. His primary and his incidental occupations were often confused by the outside observer, who was ignorant of the real problems which a college Faculty had to face. College teachers expected no immunity from criticism, but they could afford to disregard the mere clamor of the moment. A ball-player's judgment with regard to any particular play was apt to be better than that of the grandstand.

Prof. Perry closed his speech with a tribute to his colleagues, who, grateful for honest praise and not indifferent to honest criticism, were steadfastly serving the highest interests of the university.

The World Needs Men.

The Rev. J. M. McKittrick of the class of '78 referred to the kindly government and scholastic ability of Dr. McCosh and said in part:

"We who sat at his feet knew that the man towering above us cared for our brains and cared for our characters, was interested in our intellects, and interested in our souls. It was neither cold-blooded culture that he taught us nor a headless piety. It was a full, round manhood, with ideas at one end of it and principles at the other, the education that puts a vertebral column into our thought and another vertebral column into our lives.

"There is nothing that a university can turn out quite as good as a man, with wisdom rubbed in through his scalp and righteousness enthroned in his soul, and the ribbon of the world's Legion of Honor fastened on his breast. Knowledge is paralyzed without its nerve of virtue.

"In Galilee of Judea two fishermen were mending their nets, when a great voice sounded into their ears. 'Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.' There are plenty of people fishing for fish, and the fish markets are crowded, and the shrill cries of the buyers and sellers are piercing the air. But what the world is calling for, what it needs more than anything else, more than it needs fish, more than it needs steel railways, more than it needs harnessed Niagara, is men, with intellectual length to them, with moral girth to them, who can turn away from corruption unbribed, face the clamor of a mob unbought, stand among the pigmies like tall, bright angels, fight the fights of civic righteousness, alert, unbending, invincible, and by their embattered personalities, by head and heart, by brain and soul, swing the world up toward its millennial morning.

"That is what Princeton is toiling for. Give us the men and the men will give us a city, a nation, a world."

A Ball for Miss Drexel.

Cards will be out soon for one of the biggest balls of the season, to be given in honor of Miss Josephine Drexel, the only unmarried daughter of Mrs. Joseph Drexel of 103 Madison Avenue. The ball will take place at Delmonico's on Tuesday, Feb. 8, and some five hundred invitations to it will be issued. Miss Drexel is a débutante of this season, and her prominent social position makes it likely that this will be one of the most important affairs of the kind yet to come before Lent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:35 A. M.—79 Clinton Street, Jacob Flordin; damage, $1,000.

2:15 A. M.—New York Central Railroad; damage, $50.

3:20 A. M.—87 Ludlow Street, occupant unknown; damage, $5.

8:30 A. M.—198 Seventh Street, Minnie Davidson; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—426 East Thirteenth Street, Angello Manzi; damage slight.

10:35 A. M.—10 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, occupant unknown; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—36 Division Street, Annie Gaus; damage slight.

2:55 P. M.—217 West Twenty-fifth Street, George & Bro.; no damage.

6:55 P. M.—101 Second Avenue, Weiss & Rosenthal; damage, $100.

7 P. M.—615 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, M. Schlammel; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—2374 Bathgate Avenue, Michael Weill; damage, $5.

8 P. M.—19 West One Hundred and Third Street, Charles Morton; no damage.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, & HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm,*

Andreas Saxlehner.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Emil Paur, Boston; William McLennan, Montreal.

EMPIRE—Gen. Alexander Ybarra, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; State Senator Joshua B. Holden, Massachusetts; Mayor F. L. Osgood, Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. Leland Stanford, California; President W. J. Tucker, Dartmouth College.

HOFFMAN—Frank Campbell, Bath, N. Y.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

PLAZA—F. O. Whiting, Boston.

SAVOY—Horace White, Syracuse.

WALDORF—Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana.

WINDSOR—Norman W. Cramp, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, dress goods, furs, linens, laces, and hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. S. Arbuthnot, dry goods; 95 Franklin Street.

Bine, L., & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; L. Bine, woolens; Hoffman House.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Polster, cloaks and underwear; Morton House.

Crook, Record & Co., Paris, Texas; J. D. Crook, dry goods, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; E. W. Warsup, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. H. Groot, ladies' and infants' wear; 56 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Eliasberg & Brothers, Selma, Ala.; A. Eliasberg, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, linens; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. E. Skinner, underwear; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods and ginghams; 104 Worth Street.

Fein, S., Milwaukee, Wis., notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, laces; Miss M. Boss, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hale Brothers & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; F. A. Lyon, notions, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Stuart House.

Hart, C. R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. R. Hart, carpets; G. W. Curtis, carpets; Hotel Metropole.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; D. McGowan, remnants; 115 Worth Street; Continental Hotel.

Koenig, L., Lewiston, Me.; notions and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. Jay, notions and umbrellas; Belvedere House.

Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; V. C. Fry, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

McMullen & Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; H. A. McMullen, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Turner, dress goods and woolens; 64 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Nichols & Linnock, Quincy, Ill.; C. S. Nichols, notions; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rice, Israel, Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Rice, clothing; Hoffman House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Sutton, R. M. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Robinson, furnishing goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Sullivan, Hetrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Schoenberg Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Schoenberg, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Spitz, Landauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Spitz, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; dry goods, notions, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street.

Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; S. S. Carbaugh, notions and dress goods; Continental Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, art needlework and zephyrs; Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Thompson, furnishing goods; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

Sutton Defeats Spinks, and Is Beaten by Schaefer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—In the billiard tournament this afternoon, Sutton defeated Spinks, the score being:

Sutton—0 13 3 7 31 17 17 18 0 29 38 1 6 73 7—260. Average, 17 1-3. High run

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Resolution that Government Bonds May Be Paid in Silver Taken Up in the Senate.

FREE-COINAGE MEN TRIUMPH

They Muster 41 Votes Against an Opposition of 25—The Resolution to be Pressed to a Vote as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Teller resolution, providing that Government bonds may be paid in standard silver dollars, was taken up in the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.) Mr. Vest's motion antagonized a previous motion by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) that the Senate go into executive session. The motion of Mr. Lodge was submitted to the Senate, and was lost by a vote of 27 to 39. Mr. Vest's motion then prevailed, by a vote of 41 to 25, cast as follows:

YEAS—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (S. Rep., Utah,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (S. Rep., Mon.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (S. Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (S., Nev.,) Teller, (S. Rep., Col.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—41.

NAYS—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) and Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)—25.

Substance of the Resolution.

The Teller resolution provides:

"That all bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that, to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

The Teller resolution being before the Senate, Mr. Vest spoke in support of it. He said he had no desire at this time to thrash over the old straw of financial discussion, but hoped to be able to call the Senate's attention to some reason why the pending resolution should be agreed to by the Senate. Twenty years had passed since the Stanley Matthews resolution, substantially like the Teller resolution, was put on the statute books, but there was reason why there should be reiteration of the resolution. If the resolution was originally correct and proper, it was correct and proper at the present time. "It does not in any sense," said Mr. Vest, "involve either repudiation or dishonor."

The issue involving the consideration of the resolution had been thrust upon the Senate by the Administration, Mr. Vest said, and Senators were rushed either to remain silent, and by their silence give tacit assent to the recent declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of a gold standard, those declarations being evidently indorsed by the President, or else to reaffirm the Stanley Matthews resolution, which had been passed by the Senate by a vote of more than 2 to 1 and by the House by an overwhelming majority.

"It will be recalled," said Mr. Vest, "that the present President of the United States was then a member of the House and voted for these resolutions."

Battle of the Standards.

Mr. Vest held that the time had now arrived when the country must either go to a gold standard or make the last and overwhelming contest for the financial system which he believed a great majority of the people were in favor of. He said that he had no desire now to enter upon an elaborate discussion of the pending resolution, and if any Senator on the other side of the chamber desired to speak upon the question he would yield to him.

There was no response to this invitation to the Republican side, and Mr. Vest was proceeding with his remarks when Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) asked if it was Mr. Vest's intention to press the resolution and to secure an immediate vote.

"That is," interjected Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), "is it the purpose of the Senator to endeavor to secure a vote upon the resolution to-day?"

"I expect," replied Mr. Vest, "to endeavor to secure a final vote upon the resolution whenever under the rules of the Senate a final vote can be reached."

Mr. Vest was proceeding with his remarks when the Vice President, the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, laid before the Senate the unfinished business, the Census bill.

Mr. Vest moved to lay aside the unfinished business and to proceed with the discussion of the Teller resolution. The motion prevailed without division, the effect being to make the resolution the unfinished business.

Mr. Vest then yielded to a suggestion of Mr. Aldrich that further consideration of the resolution be postponed until to-morrow in order that those opposing it might have opportunity to prepare for the debate.

At 2:10 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

A NOTICE TO GOLD MEN.

That, Mr. Mantle Says, Is the Meaning of the Senate's Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senators who to-day supported the motion to take up the Stanley Matthews resolution to pay the bonds of the United States in silver do not expect to see the resolution passed by the House.

"The significance of the vote," said Senator Mantle to-night, "was in the notice it served upon Secretary Gage and the gold men generally that it will be useless to attempt to get through the Senate any legislation to strengthen the gold standard.

"I do not think it proves that the Senate can pass a bill for the free coinage of silver. Indeed, I doubt whether such a bill could be passed, although Senator Chandler told me that he would be willing to vote for a bill stronger than the Matthews resolution, a measure expressly disposing of the assumption that all the obligations of the Government must be paid in gold. I think the vote of to-day will be held on the passage of the motion."

The vote was a disappointment to the gold standard men in the Senate. They supposed that the changes of twenty years had modified the views of Senators from States that were then in favor of payment of bonds in silver and even in favor of free-silver coinage.

The vote to-day was very nearly the vote of 1878, for the same resolution. The vote to take up the resolution to-day was 41 to 25. In the Senate on Jan. 25, 1878, the Stanley Matthews resolution was passed by 43 to 22. Among those who voted in the affirmative were Allison, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry, Howe, Jones of Nevada, Kirkwood, Matthews, Oglesby, Plumb, Saunders, Spencer, and Teller, Republicans. Morgan was the only Democrat who voted for the resolution, and is now in the Senate. Of the Republicans voting no, Morrill alone remains a member.

On Jan. 28, three days later, the House passed the resolution under suspension of the rules, against the remonstrance of Garfield. To pass a resolution or bill under suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote. The affirmative vote was 189, negative 79.

Among the Republicans voting in the affirmative was William McKinley of Ohio. The affirmative vote also included Aldrich, now a Senator; Cannon, Carlisle, J. D. Cox, S. S. Cox, Foster, Mills, Morrison. In the negative were Banks, Covert, Chittenden, Frye, Garfield, Hale, A. S. Hewitt, Ketcham, and Reed. The New York delegation was unanimously opposed to the resolution.

THE CASE OF MRS. ROBERTS.

Resolution in the Senate Designed to Discover Why She Was Dismissed from the Pension Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to send to the Senate the full and explicit charges made against Mrs. M. E. Roberts, who recently was dismissed from the Pension Bureau.

Immediate consideration being asked for the resolution, Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) said he held that the heads of departments had absolute power to remove clerks. There also was a Civil Service Commission, which had practically final authority in cases of this kind. He thought that Congress ought not to take up the discussion of such cases.

Mr. Allen read a statement directed to the President by Mrs. Roberts. In it she says she is the widow of Edward Roberts, a Union soldier, and that she was dismissed summarily from the Pension Office for "misconduct affecting her character." No charges were preferred against her publicly. She alleges she was treated cruelly and had no opportunity to vindicate her character.

Mrs. Roberts appends to her statement the correspondence which passed between her and the department. She finally, she says, secured a hearing by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary asked: "Now, Mrs. Roberts, what have you to say?" and that, according to Mrs. Roberts's story, was the extent of his inquiry.

Mrs. Roberts says she asked of the Secretary of the Interior for written charges against her, but they were refused. She intimates that a woman in the department was responsible for the charge of misconduct against her, and insists that the Secretary was imposed upon by "some spider in human form."

She declares that she never will cease her efforts to reach the bottom of the affair and "draw the veil from this mysterious case of cruelty and duplicity."

Mr. Allen, after reading this correspondence, said he did not know who Mrs. Roberts was, but he felt that that Government was infamous which would not afford her opportunity to meet secret charges filed against her.

Mr. Gallinger said the presumption was that the statement of Mrs. Roberts had been referred properly, and was now in the proper place to receive consideration. He maintained that the passage of the pending resolution would make a perfect Pandora's box, and that it would be without precedent. Congress, he said, had no time to trifle with quarrels between Cabinet officers and clerks dismissed from the service.

Mr. Gallinger then asked that the resolution go over until to-morrow, and it went over.

THE NAVAL CADETS BILL.

Changes in Their Terms and Status Proposed by Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Long has sent to the House Committee on Naval Affairs the draft of a bill he urgently recommends, making a number of changes in the status of cadets at the naval academy. It fixes the age at which students may enter the academy at from fifteen to eighteen years, requires that at the end of a four years' course of study the cadets pass examinations as at present, their places at the academy then becoming vacant, and new nominations then becoming possible; provides that the cadets then can be sent to sea for one year, returning to the academy at the end of that time for their final examination in the practical duties of their profession. It also changes the title of the naval students from naval cadets to midshipmen, as proposed by the personnel bill now before the Naval Committee.

RULE FOR BANK EXAMINERS.

Controller Dawes Prohibits Them from Working for the Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Charles G. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, has issued the following circular to all National banks and Bank Examiners:

"It has come to my attention that it has been the custom of some National Bank Examiners to accept employment and compensation therefor, in making extra examinations and reports of conditions of National banks assigned them for regular examination, which examination and reports are for the use of the bank and not for this office.

"For an Examiner to accept employment in examinations of the same bank from both the Government and the bank has a tendency to interfere with that rigid impartiality which should characterize his work as a Government official.

"Notice is hereby given that hereafter Examiners will not be allowed to accept employment from National banks in making extra examinations for the use of the banks."

In commenting on this circular to-day, Mr. Dawes said that so far as he knew there never had been an instance of the abuse of the privilege on the part of Examiners, but he believed it was wrong in principle, and, therefore, not good administration. He could readily understand that a Bank Examiner who had received a large fee for this work might be sorely tempted at times to make his report to the Controller as favorable as possible without actually misstating the facts. All things considered, Mr. Dawes thought that the interests of the Government, as well as good banking, required that the custom be immediately discontinued.

FORT MONROE POST OFFICE.

Army and Navy Officers Want a Woman Instead of a Politician.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate has under consideration a nomination that may be rejected, with some embarrassment to the Postmaster General, and possibly with annoyance to the President, where there might have been neither. The Postmaster at Fort Monroe, appointed by President Cleveland, has served the term for which he was chosen, and it had become necessary to name some one to succeed him. Almost for his entire term the present Postmaster has been an invalid, and the care of the office devolved upon his deputy, Mrs. Nannie B. Jones, the widow of a Confederate officer. Mrs. Jones proved herself so efficient to conduct the office that when it was about time to have a new Postmaster an application was made for her signed by Col. R. T. Frank, commandant of the post; by every officer on duty at Fort Monroe, and by every officer of the North Atlantic squadron, from Admiral Bunce down to the newest Ensign, praying that she be made the next manager of the office.

There is at Fort Monroe a dealer in meats named John H. Kimberly, who has been selling large quantities of stuff to the Government for years, and is supposed to have accumulated a comfortable fortune. He decided that he would like to be Postmaster, and he procured a large number of signatures of persons, black and white, living in the country lying about Fort Monroe. These approvals of his request for office were supported by the signatures of the Baltimore business men with whom he has dealings. With these influences he went to work upon Postmaster General Gary, and Maryland succeeded in capturing this Virginia Post Office.

That is, the Postmaster General had the appointment made by the President. As the persons who must use the office have not been consulted since they asked that Mrs. Jones be appointed, and they have a lively sense of gratitude to the Deputy Postmaster because she secured the construction of a new Post Office building, objection is being made in the Post Office Committee of the Senate to Kimberly's nomination. The Senators from the State protest against it. Senators who know what the army and navy have done in behalf of Mrs. Jones protest against thwarting the ascertained wish of the persons who come most frequently in contact with the Postmaster, and have most concern in seeing the office conducted wisely. If the nomination is rejected it will be a rebuke not to the President, who sent it in, but to the Postmaster General, who listened to Baltimore advice in making a Virginia appointment.

President Entertained by Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President and Mrs. McKinley were entertained at dinner this evening by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Sherman.

HOUSE CUBAN FIGHT ENDS

Democrats Defeated in Their Efforts to Get a Vote on the Belligerency Resolution.

SPEAKER'S VERACITY DOUBTED

Exciting Colloquy Between Mr. Reed and the Democratic Leader, Mr. Bailey, Who Charges a Breach of Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Democrats in the House to-day continued their efforts to secure a vote on the Senate resolution recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. They came no nearer success than they had come the two previous days.

An exciting incident of the fight between the majority and the minority was the raising of a question of veracity between Speaker Reed and Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader. Mr. Bailey said the Speaker had agreed the day before that a vote should be taken directly on the proposition to recommit the Diplomatic and Consular bill, with instructions to report it with a rider recognizing the Cubans as belligerents.

This the Speaker emphatically denied, and the two leaders of their respective parties in the House, with white faces and voices shaken by emotion, set their statements against each other, while the galleries looked on in breathless amazement and the members were in an uproar.

Speech by Champ Clark.

The Cuban fight began to-day as soon as the House went into Committee of the Whole to resume consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular bill.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) opened the debate with one of his characteristic speeches, in the course of which he said:

"If Spain does not bring the war to a speedy conclusion the United States ought to expel her from the Western Hemisphere. There can be no doubt as to what has been our traditional foreign policy. What our foreign policy is under the McKinley Administration, like the peace of God, passeth all understanding. There ought to be no question as to our foreign policy in the future. Tersely and bluntly stated, it is this, and it ought to be enforced with iron hand—that we intend at all hazards and at whatever cost to thoroughly dominate the Western World.

"In these days of McHannaism our foreign policy is so feeble, so cringing, so cowardly, that even old and decrepit Spain insults our flag, maltreats our citizens, and searches our ships with perfect impunity, and President McKinley, instead of sending men-of-war to protect our honor, assert our supremacy, and teach the insolent and impotent Dons a lesson they would never forget, passes the hat around and invites the American people to contribute alms for starving and dying Cubans.

"The Monroe doctrine has grown with our growth, strengthened with our strength, increased with our territory. It is high time that we served plain and emphatic notice on all kings, emperors, princes and potentates that the navies of the transatlantic powers shall not be used as collection bureaus for questionable debts as was done a year or two ago at Corinto and as was done a month or so ago at Haiti.

"The Cuban case is this: For three years the insurgents have fought with a courage and suffered with a fortitude that has challenged the admiration of the world—save and except the McKinley Administration. Three or four hundred thousand people—some of the papers say six hundred thousand—have died—men, women and children—as much martyrs in the cause of liberty as was Warren or any other hero who died that we might be free, and yet the McKinley Administration lifts not its finger to stay the slaughter and can think of nothing more effective for their relief than to pose as the big beggarman.

Berates the Republicans.

"The party of Sumner, Chase, and Seward, which proudly vaunted itself the friend of man, has become the ally of pestilence, arson, famine, devastation, rape, and murder. To every suggestion that we should re-enter upon a vigorous foreign policy, which will thoroughly protect American citizens and American interests on every part of the habitable globe, we are met with the hysterical shriek that we are advocating war. It is not true, but suppose it were. There are some things worse than war—deplorable as war unquestionably is—and one of them is to play the cry-baby act until we are despised of all nations and kindreds and tongues.

"Now that we number 70,000,000 souls, a Republican Administration cannot be taunted, kicked, or cuffed into resenting an insult or demanding reparation for any injury. Such a contemptible and pusillanimous policy is enough to make Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, Dupont, Farragut, and Porter restless in their coffins.

"My Republican friends, I invite you to lay aside the weight that is holding you down, assert your rights, come out on the side of eternal justice and human liberty, thereby demonstrating that you are worthy of the high vocation wherein you are called.

"We Democrats and Populists stand here ready to remove from America her great reproach. We on this side will contribute 152 votes. If only twenty-seven Republicans will break the yoke, defy their taskmasters, and join us in this noble work, before the sun sets this day we will send the glad tidings ringing around the world that Cuba is free! Free, thank God, by the act of the American Congress."

At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's remarks Mr. Hitt yielded to Mr. Otgen, (Rep., Wis.,) who he said would discuss a matter "relating to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill." Mr. Otgen called attention to the embezzlement of the money of Francis Hinton of Wisconsin, who died some years ago in Paris, by the Vice Consul of the United States at that capital, and the fact that there was no law by which the heirs of the deceased man could recover on the bond of the Consul. Nobody paid much attention to this statement, and the next speaker, Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, followed with a Cuban speech.

Mr. Williams Catechised.

Mr. Williams sneered at the statement of Mr. Hitt yesterday that the granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans would afford them no advantage.

"Shades of history and all the people who have ever rebelled against tyranny!" he exclaimed. "What a pity that George Washington, Nathaniel Greene, and Thomas Jefferson, when seeking the recognition of belligerency during the Revolution, did not know that belligerent rights would not be advantageous to them. What a pity that Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and other Confederate statesmen were not informed that belligerency would not aid their cause when they were seeking that recognition abroad!"

"Have the Cubans a Government to recognize?" asked Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.)

"They have the same sort of government other Spanish colonies had when they were rebelling against Spain."

"Who is their President?"

Mr. Williams did not answer.

Mr. Dalzell reiterated the question.

Mr. Williams again did not answer.

Mr. Dalzell smiled, but Mr. Williams, seized by a sudden inspiration, turned the laugh on him. "My memory is at fault," he exclaimed, "so I will resort to a Yankee trick and ask you who is the King of Roumania."

Mr. Williams proceeded to say that he did not remember Spanish-American names, but he had seen it frequently in newspapers.

"It is Bartholomew Masso," interposed Mr. King, (Dem., Utah.)

"Where is the capital?" asked Mr. Dalzell.

"At Cubitas," responded Mr. Williams, as if answering a catechism.

"At how many places was the American capital located during the Revolution?" asked Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) of Mr. Dalzell, while others besieged him with questions as to the name of the President of the United States during the Revolution, &c., until Mr. Williams's term expired, when he gave way to Mr. King (Dem., Utah,) who recently has returned from a visit to Cuba.

What Mr. King Saw in Cuba.

Mr. King gave the House some of the results of his personal observation in Cuba. He described the harrowing conditions there, characterized the scheme of autonomy as a delusion, and declared if peace came on that basis Spain would saddle the war debt on Cuba. There would be resistance and once more the fires of revolution would be kindled. Permanent peace could not come to the island until independence was achieved.

Mr. King affirmed that those in Havana who were openly committed to autonomy were helping secretly to drag it down. In Havana autonomy was derided and scorned on every side. The island was aflame with revolution. Not a foot was pacified except under the frowning guns of Spanish soldiers and forts. Thirty thousand well-armed and fairly well-disciplined insurgents were in the field.

In conclusion, Mr. King declared that the dream of those who believed peace could come to Cuba without independence would soon be rudely shattered. "We must stay our hand," said Mr. King, "and, in the language of the Swedish Minister, let the Spaniard and Cuba cut each other's throats, or we must intervene for the protection of humanity."

Sustains the President.

Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) in a fifteen-minute speech sustained the course of the Administration. The President, he said, had displayed good sense, sound judgment and exalted patriotism. Congress would not be warranted in attempting to override the President and rushing the country rashly into a war fraught with tremendous consequences. We might be standing nearer the brink of a crater than we imagined. Spain might be old, decrepit and impotent and incapable of overcoming us, but we might go to that point where, in response to her pride and courage, she might involve us in gigantic difficulties. Could we out of sentiment justify a war, involving a sacrifice of blood and treasure and a disturbance of our business interests?

Mr. Johnson was besieged with questions but he met all comers. In conclusion he urged that wise, temperate counsels prevail and the firm stand of the President be sustained.

Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.) speaking for the third party, said he was not "lying awake o' nights" worrying over the Cuban question. But he was satisfied that the real secret behind the attitude of the Administration was the fact that the holders of Spanish bonds, $400,000,000 in amount, were not yet satisfied that they would get their money. He said the bondholding interests were as much in control of the country as they had been during the Cleveland Administration and that no action would be taken until the payment of these bonds had been guaranteed.

A Diversion to Tariff.

After some brief pro-Cuban speeches by Mr. Robinson (Dem., Ind.) and Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.) Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) took the floor to reply to some of the remarks made in the course of the debate relative to the wage reductions in the cotton industry the last few months. After such a revulsion of business as the country had experienced during three years it was natural, he said, that recuperation was slow. In all except one industry—the cotton industry—improvement was noted, and wages had been advanced. Alongside of the 10 per cent. reduction of wages in the cotton industry had come an increase greater than that in the worsted industry.

Mr. Dingley admitted that the depression in the cotton industry was unfortunate, but the cause was exceptional. It was due to the sudden and unexpected decline in the price of cotton. In three months the price had declined 30 per cent., because the Southern planters had insisted upon growing 2,000,000 bales more cotton than the world wanted. Almost every cotton factory in New England had been caught with from six to eight months' supply of eight-cent manufactured cotton on its hands.

In addition to this, consideration must be given to the effect of the competition that had grown up in the South, where longer hours and lower wages were in vogue. Eventually the South would come up to the Northern standard, but temporarily present conditions gave the South the advantage. Protective tariffs could affect nothing. If the hours of labor in the several States were not equalized the labor organizations would compel an amendment to the Constitution which would permit Congress to equalize hours all over the country.

Mr. Dingley had a great deal of cross-firing with Southern members.

The Cuban question was lost sight of, and for more than an hour the tariff was discussed, to the exclusion of everything else.

Mr. Dingley said those who were still "chattering" about the lack of revenues under the new tariff law had better be prompt about it.

"For your opportunity to chatter will soon be over," said he. "Yesterday our receipts from customs were $850,000. The receipts themselves will soon silence these critics."

Mr. Simpson asserted that Mr. Dingley's explanation of the depression in the cotton industry collided with the theory of James G. Blaine that cheap labor was dear labor, and said that if things continued as they were going in New England Mr. Dingley soon would be advocating a protective tariff against the South in order to preserve wages there.

Speaker's Word Questioned.

At 4 o'clock the committee rose under the arrangement made yesterday, and reported the Diplomatic and Consular bill to the House.

One of the most dramatic and sensational episodes of this Congress followed. The Speaker of the House and Mr. Bailey of Texas, the Democratic leader, then had their clash on a question of veracity, and the excitement was intense.

The Texan moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report it back with an amendment embodying the terms of the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution.

Mr. Hitt immediately made the point of order that the amendment was not germane, and was obnoxious to the rule against new legislation.

This point the Speaker promptly sustained.

Mr. Bailey, surrounded by a group of Democrats, protested that the agreement made yesterday included a provision for a vote on the motion to recommit.

Mr. Hitt denied this, saying that the notice of the motion to recommit was given afterward. There was much confusion while Mr. Hitt was talking, and when he concluded, Mr. Bailey suddenly electrified the House with the statement that he had a distinct understanding with the Speaker of the House that there should be a vote on the motion to recommit.

"The Chair states that the gentleman from Texas is mistaken," retorted the Speaker in the most emphatic tones.

The Speaker looked the Texan straight in the eye, and his voice quivered with emotion.

"The Chair never agreed that a motion which was plainly out of order would be entertained," he continued. "The gentleman notified me that there would be no further opposition."

"And I make the statement," declared Mr. Bailey, without flinching, "that we did have such an agreement." He, too, was evidently laboring under great stress of feeling.

By this time the House was in an uproar, and the spectators in the galleries were looking on with amazement.

Mr. Bailey proceeded to explain the circumstances in which he alleged the agreement was made. He said that some of the members on his side desired to attend the funeral of a distinguished ex-member (Mr. Butterworth) yesterday afternoon, but they desired to remain if there were to be any votes. He approached the Speaker, he said, with the proposition of a vote on the motion to recommit. The Chair had assented, he declared, and he had so informed his colleagues.

"I never knew until this motion was presented," interrupted Mr. Hitt, "what the instructions were to be."

"The Chair again states that no agreement was made," said the Speaker, "and if corroboration is needed, he has just been informed by a gentleman who was present—"

"I think the Chair will need corroboration," interposed Mr. Bailey emphatically. "I again oppose my statement against that of the Speaker."

Confusion in the House.

The confusion at this point was very great, but the voice of Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) could be heard shouting above the tumult that he had been present, and that no agreement had been made.

"The Chair is willing to rest the case on the statement made by him," declared the Speaker, as he beat the desk with his gavel in his attempt to restore order.

Mr. Bailey thereupon appealed from the decision of the Chair, and Mr. Dalzell moved to lay the appeal on the table. The roll was called amid much confusion, but party lines were unbroken, and by a vote of 168 to 114 the appeal was laid on the table.

The bill then was passed—158 to 95—and at 4:40 o'clock the House adjourned.

FAIR TRIAL FOR AUTONOMY.

The Administration Pursuing a Waiting Policy as to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Gentlemen in Congress, who, by reason of their position, have reason to be accurately informed of the policy of the Administration as to Cuba, say that this policy is in substance as follows:

At the present moment it is felt that the same material conditions prevail that existed when the President sent his last message to Congress. At that time it was stated that the plan of autonomy having been inaugurated it was the purpose of the Executive branch to give proper time for this plan to be tried. The Administration is said to entertain the same sentiments to-day. The autonomous plan was inaugurated only three weeks ago, namely, on Jan. 1, when the autonomous Cabinet took office, so that it is felt that there has not been adequate time up to the present to form any fair judgment as to the merits of the plan as a means of ameliorating conditions on the island. The recent occurrences at Havana are looked upon as affording evidence of discontent with the plan, but whether this will be sufficient to overcome the plan itself is not looked upon as established with any degree of certainty or even approximateness. In the meantime, while closely observing the progress of the autonomous plan, the Administration has adopted every precaution to guard against any sudden emergency such as an uprising that will threaten American interests.

This is not expected to occur, but if it should come, it is said the naval vessels of the United States can, if so disposed, be in the harbor of Havana within six hours of any crisis which would imperil American interests. In order that there may be no delay should an emergency arise, it is said that Consul General Lee has been empowered to make direct request to the commanders of the warships so that the vessels could start on receipt of word from him without the delays incident to having his requests pass through the official routine at Washington.

To a great extent the intelligent judgment of General Lee is relied upon as to determining if an emergency requires the presence of American vessels. This, however, applies solely to the question of tumult of a critical nature, and has no connection with the general question of intervention for the purpose of bringing the war to a close. Such a step is not under immediate consideration, for, as already stated, it is predicated on the failure of the plan of autonomy, which result, it is said, the Administration does not regard as established by the evidence at hand up to the present time.

THE WAR SCARE OVER.

Excitement Caused by Mr. Hitt's Speech in the House Dies Out in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President McKinley's policy toward Cuba and Spain, as announced by Mr. Hitt yesterday in the House, at first creating excitement, now causes only conjecture. Those persons who hope to see the Administration intervene to stop the war in Cuba, assumed at the outset that a war was near at hand. Those who are adverse to a course that would provoke war and its incidental horrors and expenses, feared that the President had yielded to the war party and intended to force a rupture at once.

To-day the irreverent critics of the Administration discern nothing more than a determination on the part of the President to gain time by leading the House to defer action and to believe that he will resort to extreme measures unless Spain shall conduct its war against the insurgents with more vigor and greater regard for the humanitarian sentiments of this part of the world.

Only twenty-four hours have passed since Mr. Hitt's speech was made, and now it is hard to find anybody who expects that war is imminent. Among members of the Administration who are known as "jingoes," and who favor spirited action toward Spain, there is no expectation that the President will proceed in such a way as to exasperate Spain.

A great deal of conjecture has been indulged in about the navy and the movements of naval vessels.

"There has been," said a naval authority to-day, "no order to concentrate our ships about Cuba, and I hope there will be none to indicate to Spain that there is any disposition to be either provoking or timid.

"I consider it an act of impertinence that the Spanish Minister should go to the Department of State and demand, upon the ground of sensational newspaper publications, that the orders recalling ships sent to distant ports shall be withdrawn. It is no matter of concern in which Spain can be recognized as entitled to interfere, and the Secretary of State should have told the Minister just that. We have studiously kept our vessels out of the neighborhood of Havana for two years, when it would have been quite proper to have required a vessel to stop there now and then, as a matter of precaution and to keep the Spanish Government aware of the fact that we had interests there to protect and were prepared to protect them if the necessity arose."

The navy will now maintain a number of vessels within emergency distance of Havana, and without offering any menace, will be prepared for the future and what it may bring forth. Assurance is given that the Helena, which is on the way to the Asiatic Station, but not expecting to reach it for nearly a year, has not been ordered back, but has been ordered to go to Lisbon, which is a port strange to United States vessels of war.

The orders of the Navy Department for the day do not indicate any special activity in the North Atlantic squadron.

There is an impression about the Capitol that with the arrival of President Dole, of Hawaii, the attention of legislators in both branches of the Congress will be fixed upon Hawaii, and the question of annexation, and that interest in Cuba for a time will be suspended, unless the Spanish people should be aroused by reports of what has been said in Congress and project a crisis.

It has been remarked that the relations between Spain and the United States appeared last night to be cordial enough, when the Secretary of State and Mme. De Lome, wife of the Spanish Minister, promenaded together at the White House reception and engaged in apparently agreeable and earnest conversation for a considerable time. It is not uncommon for Secretaries to be agreeable to the wives of Foreign Ministers, but everybody thought of the speech of Mr. Hitt in the House, and assumed that the Minister of Spain regarded it more lightly than some of the very apprehensive members of the Senate and the House.

LARGE ISSUE OF GERMAN COIN.

Government Decides to Increase the Gold and Silver Currency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Secretary of State has received from Ambassador Andrew D. White at Berlin information to the effect that the German Federal Council has decided, in view of the "evident inadequateness" of the present supply of ten-mark pieces, to coin 20,000,000 marks' worth of these pieces in gold, and further to coin 16,000,000 marks' worth of silver five-mark pieces, about 8,000,000 marks' worth of silver two-mark pieces, and about 4,500,000 marks' worth of silver one-mark pieces.

To Act as Consul at Colon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The State Department has ordered George H. Murphy, one of the clerks of the Consular Bureau here, to go at once to Colon and take charge of the Consulate there, made vacant by the death of Consul Ashby.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices: Fair Haven—Henry S. McArthur; Orchard Park—Frank S. Brady; Ossian—Frank A. Kysor.

The Greatest Remedies Science Has Wrested from Nature.

ELECTROZONE

(For external use.)

The great germ destroyer produced from sea water by electricity positively cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Skin Humors, Ringworm, Acne, Piles, All Kinds of Sores, Bruises, Cuts, and Burns.

MEDITRINA

(Concentrated Electrozone for Internal Use.)

Prevents and cures Catarrh, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough, Dyspepsia, Typhoid Fever, and Kindred Diseases.

Indorsed by leading physicians and Health Boards throughout the world.

All druggists sell them. Fifty Cents per bottle. Send for Booklet.

The Electrozone Commercial Co., Philadelphia, New York, Boston.

TO HONOR PRESIDENT DOLE.

Arrangements for the Reception of the Hawaiian Executive in Chicago and Washington.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Arrangements for the reception of President Dole of Hawaii upon his arrival in Chicago next Sunday morning from San Francisco were completed to-day. Mayor Harrison will welcome the visitor at the station, and, with the representatives of the United States Government who are coming from Washington, will escort President Dole and his party to the Auditorium. A reception will be held in honor of President and Mrs. Dole Monday afternoon at the Union League Club. The Reception Committee will include Mayor Harrison and wife, Judge Grosscup and wife, and others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The War Department is making preparations for a notable reception to President Dole upon his arrival in Washington. Orders have been given to have all the troops stationed in the city and vicinity assembled at the station under command of Col. Sumner, and a fine parade will mark the trip of the visitor from the train to his hotel, where he will be called upon by the high officials of the Government. It is probable that President McKinley will exchange visits with President Dole.

SENATOR MORGAN CONCLUDES.

He Closes His Hawaiian Speech Before a Small Audience—Amendment to the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Morgan concluded his four days' speech to the Senate in executive session to-day on the Hawaiian treaty. He spoke for almost four hours, and when he finished there were not more than half a dozen Senators present. He discussed, among other questions, the character of the present Government of Hawaii. He contended that the disposition of the whites was to treat the Kanakas liberally, and said, in reply to a question from Senator Hoar, that there was one native in President Dole's Cabinet and there were five natives in the Senate, while a majority of the members of the House were natives. The Senator read liberally from published documents on Hawaii, including a history of the various Constitutions of the island.

There was a call for a quorum during the day, but the Senator remonstrated, saying that he preferred a small audience to the interruption caused by the call.

Senator Teller took the floor and will speak when the treaty is next taken up.

Senator Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) who yesterday in the executive session of the Senate, offered an amendment to the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty providing for a vote upon it by the people of Hawaii to-day offered a similar amendment to Senator Morgan's Annexation bill. He did this for the purpose of making the amendment public. His proposition is as follows:

"That this act shall not be operative and of binding effect upon either the United States of America or the Republic of Hawaii until the same shall have been consented to and approved by the majority of the voters voting at an election to be held in the Hawaiian Islands, at which election all male natives of said islands of the age of twenty-one years, and all naturalized male persons of the age of twenty-one years, shall participate. The election shall be held at a time and in the manner and under regulations to be prescribed by the President of the United States."

IOWA HOUSE FOR ANNEXATION.

A Resolution Asking Senators Allison and Gear to Vote for It Passed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 20.—The House of Representatives has passed a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Van Houten, requesting Senators Allison and Gear to vote for the Hawaiian annexation treaty. There was a spirited debate. The vote was 54 to 40, most of the Democrats and Fusionists opposing it.

LAST CURRENCY HEARING.

One of the Four Bills to be Selected on Wednesday—Messrs. Warner and Towne Not Heard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The currency hearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency continued to-day, ex-Secretary Fairchild being heard through the morning, with the understanding that Secretary Gage would resume at 2 o'clock. The inquiries of Mr. Fairchild were along the line of developing the degree of success with which the Monetary Commission bill could be put into practical operation.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by the determination of the committee, on a party vote, not to hear President Warner of the Bimetallic Union and Chairman Towne of the Silver Republican National Committee unless these gentlemen prepared a bill and assumed responsibility for it. Mr. Cox, the senior member of the minority, says this action is equivalent to declining to hear the silver representatives under any circumstances, as they do not wish to appear as the advocates of any currency or banking bill, but to resist such

Wanamaker

PARAGRAPHIC pointers, pungent and pithy for quick reading and instant understanding.

Wanamaker news, hence profitable.

Memoranda:—
Picture Gallery, Fifth floor.
Restaurant, Fifth floor.
Bicycle Ring, Fifth floor.
J. I. Clement's Klondike Gold and Curios, Second floor.
Snow-Storm, First floor.

In the Little French Store

SOME Paris-made Dressing Sacques,—most beautiful models and very elaborate in make-up, go at half. Why? They've been too much ad-

mired, and consequently too much handled. Just as good as ever from all practical standpoints, but nothing in the Little French Store may be anything but spic-span fresh.

Some were $40; now $20.
Some were $50; now $25.
Some were $55; now $27.50.

Some newer ones, not yet seen much and consequently perfectly fresh, made from taffeta silks, in solid colors, light and dark, very heavily and elaborately trimmed with lace and chiffon, $25 to $50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Jackets in Brief

FROM a jacket floor which is crowded with values unusual we'll select only one to talk about. The meat of it is this:—Coats like them were $15 at a bargain price,—these are $6.

That's enough. It is wholly unnecessary to say that the materials are the finest and the workmanship unsurpassed. The fact that they are here says all that.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Small Lot of Suits

WOMEN'S SUITS, a small lot but a great bargain. They are odds and ends,—the flotsam from the season's high tide of suit buying.

In smooth and cheviot serges, mostly in black or blue, fly-front and tight-fitting jackets, all silk lined. They were at prices up to $18. All marked at $7.50 now.

Second floor.

Women's Mackintoshes.

IT was not a long time ago that a woman must be hideously draped in a shapeless garment to keep dry on a rainy day. These mackintoshes have all the style and set and fit to them that is given the usual jacket. They are all tailor-cut, and made to fit well and look well, wet or dry.

In serges, with light linings, largely plaids; all have adjustable capes and inlaid velvet collars,—some with military capes. They are all values worth looking after.

$4 to $10.

"Cravenette" or storm serge coats, waterproof without rubber; light, cool, handsome; $9.75 to $14.

Second floor.

Silverware.

"SILVER" only by courtesy,—they're quadruple plate. But you couldn't tell the difference except by looking at the stamp, for they look as well and wear as well as the sterling articles. The difference is in price, very largely,—perhaps a little in sentiment.

Four-piece tea sets, $5.50, from $6.75.
Tea set, with tray, bright or satin finish, $7.50.
Chocolate pot, $1.75, from $2.25.
Bread trays, $1, from $1.50.
Cake basket, $2, $3.25, $4, and higher. They were much higher.
Trays, 25c., that were $1.50. They're a little scratched,—nothing to hurt anything outside of the price.
Trays, 50c., that were $2,—shopworn, but you can't see it.

Some Carving Sets.

TWO-PIECE carving sets with stag-horn handles, considered good values at $1.50, and justly, now marked 75c. unjustly to themselves.

Three-piece sets, with celluloid handles, trimmed with sterling silver, $6.25. They were higher. Others up to $39, and every one worth coming for as a matter of price-saving alone.

Five-piece sets, with silver-plated handles, $7.50. They'd have cost you $12 yesterday.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Committee Jealousy and Other Unpleasant Sentiments Aired in the Senate.

CANAL INVESTIGATION BILL

Made a Special Order for Next Wednesday in the Assembly—Increase Shown in the Annual Appropriation Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The first thing brought to the attention of the Senate this morning was a petition from the Executive Committee of the New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women, of which Mrs. Francis M. Scott of New York is Chairman. The petition, which was presented by Senator Cantor, requests the Legislature not to adopt any resolution having for its object the amendment of the Constitution so as to extend the suffrage to women.

The major portion of the session of the Senate was occupied in discussing the propriety of the reference of certain bills to committees. It was argued by Senator Lamy and others that Senator Cantor's bill to prevent unjust discrimination in canal rates, which had been sent to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, should have been referred to the Committee on Canals, but the original reference was sustained.

Senator Chahoon objected to the ordering to a third reading of a bill introduced by Senator Coffey regulating the price of gas in New York. Senator Coffey, thinking that Senator Chahoon objected to progressing the bill as the representative of Senator Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, said, "Have you been retained?" The remark seemed to involve an unpleasant inference, and after discussion Senator Coffey consented that it be stricken from the stenographer's minutes.

The Senate at 12:15 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

In the Assembly, the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the expenditures for the improvement of the canals was reported from the Ways and Means Committee by Mr. Nixon, who moved that it be made a special order for next Wednesday morning, on second reading.

"I agree to that, because it was my own suggestion," said Mr. Donnelly.

Mr. Nixon introduced the annual appropriation bill. The total is $10,408,102.56, as against $10,457,347.56 last year, an increase of $10,755. Increases in the bill are: Compulsory education, $2,000; Bureau of Labor Statistics, $5,000; Department of Public Buildings, $25,000; State Museum, $2,000; fairs, $10,000; academies, $20,000. Reductions are: Secretary of State's office, $1,500; charitable institutions, $12,000; salt springs, $50,000.

Mr. Mahar of New York attempted to introduce a resolution providing for an investigation of the Elmira Reformatory. Speaker O'Grady would not permit it to be read, saying that it should be introduced in the form of a bill. It will be formulated as such by Mr. Mahar. The purpose of the resolution was to appoint a special committee to conduct the investigation.

The Assembly adjourned, at 11:40, until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Another Measure for a New Bridge Over the East River.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Assemblyman Brennan of Kings to-day introduced a bill providing for a new bridge over the East River, to be erected by a commission composed of Benjamin F. Tracy, Frederick A. Schroeder, William Berri, Silas B. Dutcher, Hugh J. Grant, Seth L. Keeney, and the Mayor and Controller of the City of New York. The bridge is to be adapted for the use of street, surface, and elevated railroad cars, bicycles, and foot passengers, and the Brooklyn terminus is to be between Fulton Ferry and the Navy Yard. Bonds of the City of New York are to be issued to pay for the structure.

Other bills specially affecting New York City have been introduced as follows:

Senator Tibbits—Providing that all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New York from Pier 3 to Pier 8 on the East River shall hereafter, from March 1 to Dec. 31 in each year, be set apart and reserved for the exclusive use of canal boats and barges engaged in transporting property on the Hudson River north of Castleton or coming to tidewater from the canals of the State.

Senator Ford—Relieving the rector and Church Wardens of St. Luke's Church, in the City of New York, from eighty-six one-hundredths of the assessment for opening Convent Avenue.

Senator Grady—Authorizing the Justices of the City Court of New York to destroy any court paper over seven years old which in their judgment may have become useless.

Senator Coffey—A dollar gas bill, whose provisions are made applicable to the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the City of New York to appropriate $175,000 each year for the Normal College of the City of New York.

Senator Ahearn—Authorizing the Commissioner of Bridges of New York City to construct an elevator to the New York and Brooklyn Bridge at Roosevelt Street, in the Borough of Manhattan.

Senator Guy—Permitting the filing of amended claims for damages resulting from the change of grade in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York.

Mr. Schmid—Providing that none of the provisions of existing law shall authorize the construction, maintenance, or extension of a railway upon Avenue C, in the Borough of Brooklyn, unless the consents of two-thirds of the property owners, in number and representing two-thirds of the value of the property on said street are first obtained in writing.

Mr. T. Smith—Authorizing the repaving with granite blocks on concrete foundation, with tarred joints, of Ninth Avenue, New York, from Fourteenth Street to Sixtieth Street.

Mr. Post—Appropriating $10,000 for the completion of the work of deepening and widening the channel leading from Shinnecock Bay to Great South Bay, in the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Wallace—Providing that all unpaid taxes levied for city, ward, State, and county purposes in Long Island City prior to Jan. 1, 1898, may be discharged of record at any time before Sept. 15.

Mr. Allds—For the release to William R. Peters of any claim of the people of the State of New York to lands under water in the harbor of New York, patented to William T. Byrnes, Jan. 20, 1885.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Constitutional Amendment Introduced in Both Houses.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The proposition for biennial sessions of the Legislature is to receive serious consideration at the hands of the present body. Gov. Black, who has urged the change in both of his annual messages, is actively furthering the movement to have the project submitted to the people, and the whole Executive influence will be exerted to put it through this session.

A Constitutional amendment, drawn by the Statutory Revision Commission under the Governor's direction, was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Stranahan and in the Assembly by Mr. Litchard of Allegany. It provides that Senators shall be elected for four years and Assemblymen for two years. The Legislature shall assemble on the first Wednesday of January in the year 1900 and in 1901, and thereafter biennially on the same day. The Legislature shall also assemble on the same day in the year next following the return of an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, for the purpose of making an apportionment of Senators and Members of Assembly, and such session for that purpose shall be deemed a regular session.

Gov. Black seems to be confident that the present Assembly will indorse the change to biennial sessions, but veteran legislators express doubt of it. Inquiry in both chambers shows that there is nothing like unanimity of sentiment on the subject among the members.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Nixon's Bill Unsatisfactory to the Senate Finance Committee—Senator Cantor's Suggestions.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—At a lengthy executive session of the Senate Finance Committee to-day Assemblyman Nixon's Canal Investigation bill was discussed informally. The impression seemed to prevail among the Republican Senators, and was expressed by several of them, that the bill was crudely drawn, and would have to be amended in some particulars before it would be acceptable to the Senate.

Senator Cantor said that the Commissioners should be named in the bill. He also insisted that the sessions should all be open to the public; that the members should receive a per diem allowance for services, the same as was allowed to the Tilden investigating committee; that no limitation should be placed upon the scope of the investigation; that the powers of a court should be conferred upon the committee, with the right to compel attendance and to require the production of books and papers; that a report should be made before the adjournment of the present Legislature, and that, if a continuation of time was then desired, a request should be made for it at that time; that the report should be presented at once and published, and that the minority on the committee should be represented by counsel.

None of these suggestions was considered, and the matter was allowed to go over until the meeting of the committee next Tuesday.

CANALBOAT OWNERS' BILLS.

To Purchase Buffalo Elevators and to Prevent Discrimination.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Senator Cantor today introduced two bills drafted by the Canalboat Owners' Association for the protection of the commerce of the State and of the canals.

One of the bills appropriates $120,000 for the purchase of four grain elevators at Buffalo by the State Superintendent of Public Works, and provides that he may institute condemnation proceedings to take elevators that are now in use there and which he may decide are best suited to the purposes of the State.

The second bill is designed to promote the commerce of the State by preventing railroad discrimination against shipments to places within this State. The bill provides that any railroad corporation operated wholly or partly within this State which shall charge or receive a greater sum for transporting any product than is charged by any railroad for carrying a similar shipment from the same point to the seaboard at some port other than the port of New York shall be declared to have abrogated its charter, which shall become the property of the State. A person violating the act is declared guilty of conspiracy, and upon conviction may be fined from $5,000 to $25,000, or imprisoned for from one to five years.

MONUMENT TO CANAL BUILDERS.

Project Advocated by the North Side Board of Trade.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Next Monday night Mr. Redington of New York will present to the Assembly a resolution passed by the North Side Board of Trade of the City of New York on Jan. 10 which indorses the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Syracuse in requesting the Legislature to appropriate the requisite funds for erecting a fitting monument to the memory of the citizens to whom is due the inception and completion of the Erie Canal.

It recommends that a commission be appointed to have charge of the matter on behalf of the State and to make arrangements for laying the cornerstone of the monument with appropriate ceremonies on Oct. 26, 1900, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Erie Canal, and for unveiling the monument July 4, 1901, the anniversary of the commencement of the construction of the canal. It further suggests that an appropriate design for such a monument would be a lofty shaft, surmounted by a figure or group symbolizing commerce, with bronze statues of Gouverneur Morris, Joshua Forman, James Geddes, and De Witt Clinton, the four men most prominently associated with the construction of the canal, at the corners of the granite pedestal.

The resolution suggests that one member of the proposed commission should be selected from the Borough of the Bronx, as that was the birthplace of Gouverneur Morris, and that a most appropriate location for the proposed monument would be the knoll on which is situated the Morris mansion, near the Harlem Ship Canal.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE AND CANALS.

Resolutions Adopted and to be Sent to Gov. Black.

The Canal and Law Committees of the Produce Exchange agreed last evening on the following preamble and resolutions, which will be sent to Gov. Black:

Whereas, (1) It is publicly proclaimed that the cost of deepening and enlarging the Erie and other canals of the State will greatly exceed the nine millions of dollars voted by the people of the State for that purpose, and that a commission is to be appointed to investigate and report on the work, in view of which there seems to be a possibility of the discontinuance of the work in progress, and

(2) The prompt and effective prosecution and the speedy completion of the work of improvement in progress is of such transcendent importance to the commerce of the City and State of New York that any question or investigation arising from previous expenditure of money on this account should not be permitted to prejudice future work, which should be pushed forward under the maintenance of such safeguards as will proptly complete the improvements, and

(3) Competition for the commerce of the great lakes is so keen that a small fraction in the cost of transportation will divert traffic to the cheaper route, and

(4) The grain tonnage of the canal is largely controlled by members of the New York Produce Exchange, whose interests are vitally and directly affected by its efficiency, and who believe that there exist at present no kindred interests owned or controlled by the State of equal importance, and whose betterment will bring surer returns than the improvement of this great artery of commerce; therefore, be it

Resolved, (1) That in the opinion of the Committee on Canals of the New York Produce Exchange there should be no interruption in the work of deepening the canals and enlargement of locks, but that every reasonable effort should be put forth to complete the work as quickly as possible.

(2) That one or more members of the commission should be appointed from the membership of the New York Produce Exchange.

Canal Men Call on the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Chairman R. R. Hefford of Buffalo and ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego of the Executive Canal Committee, which represents the leading commercial organizations of the State on the canal question, called on Gov. Black today. Both gentlemen denied that the object of their visit related to canal matters.

Beet Sugar Bounties Paid.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Commissioner of Agriculture Wieting and Deputy Commissioner Flanders have returned from an investigation of the sugar beet factory at Rome. They bring back a sworn statement that 643,800 pounds of granulated sugar were manufactured there from beets grown in this State. The Commissioner paid to the manufacturers $8,438, the amount of the bounty at the rate of 1 cent per pound, authorized by the Beet Sugar act of last Winter, which appropriated $25,000. The total amount expended under the appropriation is $8,073, leaving a balance of nearly $17,000, which will be used during the current year.

Ex-Senator Pound for Skinner's Place.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The opposition to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner shows signs of centring on Prof. Cuthbert W. Pound of Cornell University. Prof. Pound is an ex-State Senator, and is at present connected with the law department of Cornell. It is understood that while he is not prepared to enter into a personal canvass for the place, he will consent to the use of his name before the Legislature, and his friends predict that he will prove a formidable opponent for Mr. Skinner.

Bill Affecting Trust Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The effort to put trust companies on the same level with banks in the matter of taxation, which has failed in several preceding Legislatures, is to be renewed this session. Senator Coggeshall introduced a bill to that effect today. It amends the taxation law so as to make all the sections pertaining to banks apply equally to trust companies, the words "or trust company" being inserted after "bank" in each case.

TO REGULATE NEWSPAPERS

Senator Ellsworth Substitutes a Strict Libel Measure for His Anti-Cartoon Bill.

SEVERE PENALTIES PROVIDED

Heavy Fine or Imprisonment After the First Offense, Together with Discontinuance of the Objectionable Publication.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Senator Ellsworth today introduced his so-called "Anti-Cartoon bill." It is not, however, strictly an Anti-Cartoon bill, but rather a libel measure.

It provides that any person who, as principal or agent, conducts or engages in the business of editing, publishing, printing, selling, distributing, or circulating any licentious, indecent, corrupt, depraved, or libelous paper, or a paper which corrupts, depraves, degrades, or injures the minds or morals of the public, or of its readers, or of the people among whom it circulates, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of any such offense shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment for the first offense.

Upon conviction of any subsequent offense such person shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one year or more than five years, and in addition thereto the defendant and his agents and employes shall be prohibited from thereafter publishing, printing, selling, or distributing such paper or any paper of the same name. If the defendant is a domestic corporation its charter shall be forfeited, and if a foreign corporation it shall be prohibited from further doing business in this State. The judgment upon any such conviction shall state the prohibitions and forfeitures, and any person who violates any provision of any such judgment is guilty of a contempt and may be punished therefor.

Every paper published, sold, or distributed shall contain a printed statement setting forth the names of every owner, publisher, and editor of such paper. If the owner, proprietor, or publisher of any such paper is a corporation, such statement shall set forth the name of the corporation, the county or State under which it is organized, and the names of the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, manager, and other officers of such corporation and the editors of the paper.

Any person who edits, publishes, prints, sells, distributes, or circulates any paper which fails to contain the statement above required is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of any such offense shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Upon the trial of any indictment for an offense under the first section of this act a statement in any paper that the defendant is an owner, proprietor, publisher, or editor thereof is presumptive evidence of the fact so stated.

An indictment for any violation of the first section of this act may be substantially in the words of the statute, and need not specify any particular document, issue, or number of any such paper, nor any particular matter contained therein, but shall state the name by which such paper is commonly known or shall otherwise describe or identify it, and shall state the period of time within which the defendant is charged with having carried on the prohibited business.

Upon the trial either party may put in evidence a file of such paper for the period of time stated in the indictment, or for any part of said time, or any particular issues or number thereof, or any extracts therefrom. The jury may find whether or not the offense has been committed from such evidence, without proof that any particular person or persons have been corrupted, depraved, degraded, or injured.

Whenever there shall have been two or more convictions of any person, or two or more separate convictions of different persons, for violations at different times of Section 1 of this act, with respect to any paper, such paper shall be deemed to be a licentious paper, and the publication and circulation thereof, and of any paper of the same name, shall be unlawful. Any person who shall edit, publish, print, sell, distribute, or circulate any such licentious paper in violation of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction be subject to the punishment provided in the first section of this act for second offenses.

Whenever a judgment has been entered for a violation of the first section of this act as a second offense, or whenever a paper is deemed to be a licentious paper, as above defined, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to bring an action or actions against the proprietors thereof, and all persons engaged in editing, publishing, printing, selling, distributing, and circulating the same, or any of them, to enjoin them from so doing, and if the defendant in any such action is a domestic corporation or association to forfeit its charter, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The judgment rolls, or certified transcripts thereof, showing conviction for a second offense, or showing two or more separate convictions of different persons for violations at different times of Section 1 of this act, with respect to any paper, shall be conclusive evidence to the Attorney General and to any court in which any such action is brought that such paper is a licentious paper, and that such injunction should be granted, and, in the case of a domestic corporation, that its charter should be forfeited.

The word "person," as used in this act, includes any person, partnership, corporation, association, and any officer of any corporation or association engaged in the business herein prohibited. The word "paper," as used in this act, includes any newspaper, journal, serial, magazine, periodical, and any publication of any kind.

THE GRAND CONCOURSE.

Senator Guy Opposed to Making an Appropriation This Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Senator Guy said today that he was not surprised at the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in turning down the item of $500,000 for the Grand Concourse. He thought the board did exactly the right thing, he said, and he explained that its action was in harmony with his bill now before the Senate establishing a commission to superintend the construction of the concourse and approach.

"My bill," said Senator Guy, "does not contemplate the paying out of any money this year. I don't think the city ought to undertake the expenditure just now, when all the burdens imposed by the new charter are pressing upon it. But under my bill no appropriation will have to be made before December, and that to be paid out during 1899.

"Of course the concourse will have to be completed some time. The city has already accumulated $3,000,000 worth of land for the purpose, and it is out of the question for it to abandon the enterprise at this stage. Eventually the municipality will get back every cent it has spent and more as the result of the increased value of property in the section which will benefit from the improvement. I agree with Mayor Van Wyck, however, that the work should not be undertaken just now."

THE COAL TRUST DECISION.

Amended to Permit an Appeal to the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day amended its decision in the anti-Coal Trust case. The original decision of the Court affirmed the decision of Justice Chester in dismissing the proceedings brought by the Attorney General against the five railroad Presidents alleged to be parties to the Coal Trust.

The order filed by the Appellate Division was not clear as to whether the Court decided that Justice Chester dismissed the proceedings as a matter of discretion or as a matter of law. If it had been a matter of discretion, the case, which involves the constitutionality of the anti-trust law, could not be taken to the Court of Appeals. In order to remove all doubt as to the exact decision of the Appellate Division, that court was asked to amend its original decision. The decision handed down to-day is as follows:

"Order resettled by adding thereto the following words: 'This affirmance is made upon questions of law, and not as matter of discretion, the Court holding that the application for the original order was insufficient.'"

PRISONS OF THE STATE.

Important Recommendations in the Annual Report of the Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The third annual report of the State Commission of Prisons was presented to the Legislature to-day. The total number of prisoners in the penal institutions under its jurisdiction on Oct. 1, 1897, was as follows: State prisons, (including female prison,) 3,203; New York State Reformatory, 1,525; House of Refuge for Women, 408; penitentiaries, 3,763; jails, 4,366. Total, 13,270.

The total merchandise sales from the three State prisons for the first eleven months of 1897 were $194,014.13, of which $134,023.82 were made in the four months of August, September, October, and November, which comparison shows the rapid progress in manufacturing.

The report shows that during the first eight months of the year, the period of greatest idleness, there was an increase of seven cases of insanity in the State prisons, and of four cases in the penitentiaries, a total increase of eleven cases in a population of 6,971. It shows that these cases of insanity were not due to idleness, because they occurred mostly among those who were employed, and were due to heredity, vice, and evil habits.

The commission recommends:

1. That all women over sixteen years of age, convicted of felonies, be sent to county jails or a house of refuge for women if sentenced for less than one year, and to the State Prison for Women at Auburn if for a longer term.

2. That all males over sixteen years of age, convicted of felonies, where the sentence is for a term less than one year, be sent to a county jail or penitentiary, and if for one year or more to the Reformatory or a State prison.

3. The removal of the age limit of women sentenced to the Houses of Refuge for Women at Hudson, Albion, and Bedford, and that all females over sixteen years of age convicted of misdemeanors, except in the City of New York, shall be sentenced to the Houses of Refuge.

4. That Courts sentencing persons to a reformatory be required to fix a maximum term.

5. That one central prison be established for executions.

6. Legislation to compel Boards of Supervisors to employ inmates of the county jails on roadmaking.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Adler—Permitting legislators to ride free on railroad trains.

Mr. Wallace—Appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of the State of New York.

Mr. Nixon—Providing for the appointment of State Examiners of engineers and passenger elevator attendants.

STATE AUCTION AGENT.

Assemblyman Sullivan's Bill Creating a New Department.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Assemblyman T. D. Sullivan will introduce to-morrow a bill providing for the appointment by the State Controller of an auction agent, to supervise auctions and auctioneers. The salary is to be $3,000 per year.

The bill provides that the agent shall take such proceedings as may be necessary to secure the revocation of licenses of auctioneers violating the laws of this State in reference to sales at auction, and to have their bonds given under the provisions of this act declared forfeited. The fee for taking and approving such bonds shall be $10, to be paid to the Controller of the State.

Any person who shall at any auction sale of personal property make a fictitious bid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any auctioneer who shall make or cause to be made any false or fraudulent representations or statements in respect to the character of such sale, or the party authorizing the same, or the quality, condition, ownership, situation or value of any personal property offered by him for sale at public auction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

FOR ANOTHER ALDERMAN.

A Bill to Divide the Office in the Thirty-fourth District.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Assemblyman Redington of New York will introduce to-morrow a bill to amend the New York charter by providing that there shall be two Aldermen from the Thirty-fourth District. Lawrence W. McGrath is the Alderman from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, and as his district is in two boroughs he has to perform twice the amount of work of any other Alderman, for each week he has to sit with the Board of Improvement of Bronx Borough, and also with that of the Borough of Manhattan.

Should Mr. Redington's bill become a law the Board of Aldermen will select a citizen from the Borough of Manhattan to represent the half of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District below the Harlem, and Alderman McGrath will continue to represent the half in the Borough of the Bronx, of which he is a resident.

The Good Roads Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The good roads bill favored by Gov. Black will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow by Mr. Armstrong and in the Senate by Senator Higbie. It is like the bill of last year, with the two exceptions that no commission is to be appointed and no money appropriated. The State Engineer is to have charge of construction, and any money to be employed is to be appropriated in the annual supply bill.

The Telephone Bill Reappears.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Assemblyman Cain of Brooklyn to-day introduced the Telephone bill of last year, providing for a commission to consist of the Attorney General, Controller, and State Engineer, to regulate charges. The maximum rate in New York City for the use of a telephone is to be $85 per year, and from this it decreases to $27 per year in places of less than 8,000 inhabitants. The bill has been introduced for several years.

Town Elections in November.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—To-morrow the Senate Internal Affairs Committee will report favorably Senator Coggeshall's bill providing that, beginning in the year 1899, town elections shall be held in the month of November, at the same time as the general election. After the bill goes into effect all elective town officers, except Justices of the Peace, shall hold office for terms of two years, beginning on the first day of January next succeeding their election.

New York Department Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The hearing on Senator Brush's bill increasing the membership of the Health Commission of New York City, which was to have taken place before the Senate Cities Committee to-day, will be held next Tuesday. At the committee meeting to-day Senator Grady presented a substitute for his bill reducing the force of the Street Cleaning Department. It is not materially different from his original bill.

Proposed Game Law Amendments.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—In its annual report to the Legislature the State Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission recommends that power be granted it to close waters for a term of years not to exceed five, when in the judgment of the commission such action is necessary. The commission also urges that the section be stricken from the game law permitting the sale of game throughout the year.

Free Sons of Israel.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Mr. Harburger of New York will introduce a bill in the Assembly to amend the law incorporating the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, by permitting women to join the order and share equally in the benefits with the male members.

Democratic Assembly Caucus.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—A caucus of Democratic Assemblymen will be held next Monday evening to consider pending legislation.

EDWARD M. FIELD'S ACTS.

Suit Involving Them Argued in the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—In the Court of Appeals this afternoon Joseph H. Choate argued on behalf of Norman S. Dike, receiver of Field, Lindley, Wiecher & Co., to set aside as fraudulent against creditors the transfer of $130,921 by Edward M. Field, a son of Cyrus Field. Mr. Field was charged with wrecking the firm and later was confined in an asylum. In the lower courts Mr. Dike asked for an order declaring the transfer fraudulent and was non-suited. He appealed to the Second Appellate Division, which, by a unanimous vote, continued the judgment of non-suit. Leave, however, was granted to appeal to the Court of Appeals, because some questions of law were involved which ought to be decided.

The Appellate Division found that "Edward M. Field knew when he drew the checks for the amount in question that his firm was hopelessly insolvent; that Drexel, Morgan & Co. knew of the liquidation of the firm of Field, Lindley & Wiecher, the formation of the new firm of Field, Lindley, Wiecher & Co., and that the new firm had no intention of assuming the debts of the old firm."

The case was argued at length, and will be decided within the next two weeks.

Extra Awards in Assessment Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Senator Brackett has introduced an amendment to Section 3253 of the Code of Civil Procedure, extending the provisions of that section, except in the First and Second Judicial Districts, to a special proceeding by certiorari to review an assessment. The section as proposed to be amended provides that in an action brought to foreclose a mortgage upon real property, or for the partition of real property, or in a difficult and extraordinary case, whether a defense has been interposed or not, and, except in the First and Second Judicial Districts, in a special proceeding by certiorari to review an assessment, the court may, in its discretion, make an extra award to any party as follows: In an action to foreclose a mortgage, or for the partition of real property, a sum not exceeding 2½ per cent. upon the sum due or claimed, or an aggregate of $200; in any other action or special proceeding where a defense has been interposed, not exceeding 5 per cent. on the sum recovered or claimed.

THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Some Good Work in Bowling, Fly-Casting, and Shooting.

The various competitions in progress at the Sportsmen's Exposition, at Madison Square Garden, were again productive of some excellent results yesterday. In the National head-pin bowling contest, J. Boemermann, Jr., of Brooklyn completed his string with a score of 150, the maximum score. This is a new record for continuous head-pin bowling.

Some good bowling was done in the Greater New York championship. Yesterday's scores were:

D. D. Frercks, Rosedale Club.—190, 203, 145, 205, 179, 180. Total—1,102.
R. Menninger, Bright Star Club.—177, 173, 188, 170, 167, 133. Total—1,008.
A. H. Sievers, Rosedale Club.—179, 194, 181, 226, 162, 184. Total—1,126.
H. Schaffer, New York.—174, 179, 172, 174, 190, 223. Total—1,112.
J. Wingenfeld, Linden Grove Club.—182, 190, 150, 180, 162, 154. Total—1,018.
C. Klingelhoffer, Bloomingdale Club.—129, 166, 158, 204, 201, 141. Total—999.

R. C. Leonard of Spring Valley, New York, established a new indoor record in the black bass bait casting contests. He cast 110½ feet, a remarkable performance. The previous record was 101½ feet.

Many prominent shots competed in the rifle shooting contest. The best scores in the championship 100-shot match were made by I. P. Ittel, 2,408, and Charles Dietrich of Munich, Germany, 2,352. G. H. Pellard of New Britain, Conn., scored 75 on the target of honor, which is the highest possible total.

Seventh Regiment Shooting.

The competition for the Kemp and Clark Trophies was continued at the Seventh Regiment last night. Company I competed, and its score of 1,074 in the Kemp match is the highest made thus far. Scores:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. A. W. Little	23	24	47
Private V. C. Brown	23	23	46
Corp. B. McAlpin	21	25	46
Corp. O. H. Keep, Jr.	23	22	45
Lance Corp. W. A. O'Connor	22	23	45
Corp. B. Houston	20	25	45
Corp. C. Cragin	24	20	44
Lieut. H. C. DuVal	22	22	44
Sergt. T. B. Taylor	21	23	44
Private A. B. Ashforth	21	23	44
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	21	23	44
Corp. W. H. Clark	21	23	44
Private H. A. Edson	20	24	44
Lance Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait	19	25	44
Private T. D. O'Conner	21	22	43
Private G. E. Lyall	23	20	43
Sergt. B. H. Nicoll	19	24	43
Private A. Coppell	18	24	42
Private G. DuVal	20	21	41
Capt. F. G. Landon	19	21	40
Private George D. Arthur	17	23	40
Corp. M. L. Fouquet	19	21	40
Private G. Perrine	20	19	39
Lieut. J. W. Cleveland	20	19	39
Private S. B. Brower	20	18	38
Total	514	560	1,074

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY MATCH.

Private W. A. Belden	20	24	44
Sergt. H. V. Keep	22	20	42
Private A. B. Nichols	21	21	42
Private A. T. Compton, Jr.	20	22	42
Private L. C. Berrian	19	23	42
Private W. H. Mote	20	21	41
Private A. D. Smith	20	21	41
Private N. C. Robbins	17	22	39
Private J. S. Foster	22	16	38
Private B. W. Wenman	21	17	38
Private H. K. Masters	21	17	38
Private Thomas Clark	19	19	38
Lieut. Corp. F. A. Pattison	18	20	38
Private W. B. Cragin, Jr.	21	16	37
Private W. T. Stelbart	21	16	37
Private I. L. Tenny	18	19	37
Private J. A. Le Boutillier	17	19	36
Private W. H. Peckham	18	17	35
Private A. D. F. Adams	15	19	34
Private J. M. Charles	15	18	33
Private T. B. Aldrich	19	13	32
Private H. H. Adams, Jr.	14	16	30
Private H. L. Stratton	14	13	27
Private W. E. F. Moore	12	13	25
Private A. W. Rossiter	14	10	24
Total	972	1,012	1,984

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20.—Results at Oakland:

First Race.—Selling; seven furlongs. Bobolink won, Una Que Amo second, Hacienda third. Time—1:32.

Second Race.—Maidens; purse; six furlongs. Formella won, Flandes second, Glenower third. Time—1:18.

Third Race.—Purse; six furlongs. Dr. Sharp won, Lord Marmion second, Duke of York II. third. Time—1:15½.

Fourth Race.—Selling; mile and three-eighths. Collins won, Song and Dance second, Personne third. Time—2:24½.

Fifth Race.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Hermanita won, Benamela second, Palomacita third. Time—1:50½.

Sixth Race.—Selling; seven furlongs. Coda won, Gallant second, Stentor third. Time—1:31½.

Yale Wins at Hockey.

A lively and interesting game of hockey was played last night at the skating rink in Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. The game was between the teams from the New Jersey Athletic Club and Yale. The game was closely contested, and was won by the Yale team, 1 to 0. After the hockey game a handicap skating race of one mile was entered into by Joe Donoghue of Newburg and W. F. Litts. It was won by the latter.

Cochran Leaves for California.

PRINCETON, Jan. 20—Capt. Garret Cochran of last year's Princeton football eleven left to-day for the University of California, where he will coach the baseball and football teams of that institution.

An Overcoat

Gives no warmth. It merely prevents the heat of the body from passing off. People with a poor circulation are cold, no matter how thick their clothes may be. They shiver under all their wraps. Bounding red blood keeps the internal fire glowing.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

prepared for medicinal and domestic use, is a wholesome stimulant for blood and nerve. It creates and preserves bodily heat. It acts on all the organs, and protects the system from chills and depressed vitality. Contains nothing which does not make for health and energy.

Ask your Grocer or Druggist.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Local L. A. W. Consuls Want the '99 National Meet Held in the Borough of Manh

PROBLEMS OF REPUBLICANS

The New County Committee Meets, but Does Not Attempt to Organize.

VARIED EXPLANATIONS GIVEN

Proposed New Primary Law and the Attitude of the Anti-Platt Men Suggested — Opposition to Quigg.

The new Republican County Committee met last night, in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, and adjourned without organizing, to meet on the evening of Feb. 3. Congressman Quigg called the committee to order, and Charles H. Murray was made temporary Chairman. When the roll was called a contest was announced in the Sixth Assembly District. James M. March brought the contest, and declared that the delegation headed by George W. Wagner was not entitled to its seat. A committee, consisting of A. B. Page, Chairman; L. L. Van Allen, E. J. Seymour, Otto A. Rosalsky, George W. Wanmaker, Frank J. Drummond, and Charles A. Hess, was appointed to hear the contest.

The committee then took a recess for half an hour. When the committee reconvened the Contest Committee reported that it could not adjudicate the matter in so short a time, as the contest involved the validity of the primaries and the hearing of twenty affidavits.

Abraham Gruber, leader of the Twenty-first District, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Republican County Committee of the County of New York that it is now, as it always has been, in favor of the broadest and fairest primary law that can be enacted by the Legislature, and it pledges itself to do all in its power to secure the enactment of such a law and its strict and thorough enforcement when it goes into effect.

John Sabine Smith of the Twenty-seventh District offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine to consider the various bills that have been or will be introduced in the Legislature to amend the primary election laws. The resolution was adopted and the following were named as the committee: John Sabine Smith, Chairman; Otto A. Rosalsky, A. B. Page, E. J. Seymour, Harvey T. Andrews, George Wanmaker, William H. Halpin, and Thomas Lloyd.

Various reasons were given last night to account for the failure of the County Committee to organize. One was that the delay was occasioned by a desire to wait until it could be seen what the anti-Platt men were going to do; another that non-factional Republicans were trying to bring about unity, and that it was desirable to wait to see ho' they should succeed; and still a third t' t were the committee to have organized, the act might have been construed by the independents as an intention to ignore them and to continue the organization along the lines to which they object.

It was said last night that the committee, when it did organize, would elect officers as a matter of form; that as soon as a primary election bill had been passed the committee would dissolve and entirely new party machinery be built to conform to the requirements of the new primary law. The old officers—L. E. Quigg, Chairman, and George R. Manchester, Secretary—will be re-elected. Who the officers of the reorganized committee will be is a question. It was said last night that Chairman Quigg would make way for some other presiding officer when the committee should be reorganized but for whom, no one seemed to know.

It was said that Senator Platt had been persuaded that it would be political wisdom to let Mr. Quigg retire, because of the declaration of the anti-organization element that they would not consider any harmony overtures so long as Mr. Quigg should remain at the head of the County Committee. This statement has been repeatedly made by William Brookfield and other anti-organization leaders.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB WORK

The Nineteenth Assembly District Organization to Continue Its Efforts in Behalf of the City.

The Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District held its annual dinner and meeting last evening at the Sherman Square Hotel, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. Supper was served at 7 o'clock, covers being laid for about fifty members. After the last course the party adjourned to the main dining room of the hotel, where President George Haven Putnam took the chair. The Trustees' report showed that there were 131 members on the roll. A letter was read from John C. Clark of the Citizens' Union thanking the club for the valuable services it had rendered the Union during the last campaign.

P. J. Mosenthal, Chairman of the Tenement House Investigating Committee, reported that sixty tenement houses had been inspected, and that more than one-third of this number needed immediate attention.

President Putnam made a brief address, in which he said: "We will have to take a back seat for the next three years, but that is no reason why we should not continue our good work. The minority have rights, and organized bodies like ours are a power in a district, the continued existence of which will help lessen for ward of many of the evils of the Government we do not believe in, but are forced to put up with. It is my belief and also the unanimous belief of the Trustees of the club that we should go on with our work. I would myself suggest a latent activity, and that we come together and take action when there is cause to do so."

Resolutions were offered to the effect that the club be maintained in active operation; that, in order to effect a saving of expense, the present headquarters be given up, but that the club maintain a permanent office at a nominal cost; that the Trustees submit to a future meeting the question of its relation to the Citizens' Union, after the Union has formulated its plan of action.

Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Col. William W. Badger, Prof. John B. Clark, and Joseph M. Price. The resolutions were adopted.

The following Trustees were elected to fill the places of seven whose terms had expired: H. A. Davis, F. H. Dodd, P. J. Mosenthal, A. A. Levi, W. H. Parsons, Jr., Abbott Foster, and Gilbert Colgate.

NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEMBERS.

A Large Attendance Last Night, and Several Names Proposed.

The attendance last night at the Democratic Club was equally as large as it has been for some weeks past, in spite of the inclement weather. Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and a number of other Tammany leaders were present early in the evening, but went away before 9 o'clock. The names posted for membership last night were as follows:

Name.	Proposed By.
James McCabe	John F. Carroll.
Michael Harrison, Jr.	John F. Carroll.
Daniel C. McManus	Theodore W. Myers.
Joseph Carroll	Thomas E. Crimmins.
William L. Cole	Maurice F. Holahan.
Herman Heidelberg	Maurice Untermyer.
B. Gersen Oppenheim	Isaac Bell Brennan.
Joseph S. Hart	Isaac Bell Brennan.
Michael F. Burns	Rollin M. Morgan.
Joseph M. Schenck	John B Sexton.
Frederick Gerken	George E. Harding.
Alfred Marshal	Richard Croker.
P. C. Meehan	Richard Croker.

Non-resident.	Residence.
Louis H. Snell	Boston, Mass.

Harrisville (Ind.) University Fails.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 20.—Harrisville University, at one time a leading educational institution of Indianapolis, assigned to-day. The entire property, estimated to be worth $75,000, has been conveyed to A. D. Galbraith. The liabilities double the assets. The failure was due to the factional fight in the United Brethren Church.

Monument for Henry Clay Work.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—A movement has been started in this city by a number of prominent G. A. R. men toward the erection of a suitable monument over the remains of Henry Clay Work, the author of "Marching Through Georgia," "Nicodemus," and other war lyrics, whose grave is unmarked by any distinguishing tablet. He died here in 1884.

DIVORCE ASKED FOR TEASING.

W. S. Scott, a Populist, Defeated for Congress in Iowa, Non-Suited.

CENTERVILLE, Iowa, Jan. 20.—W. S. Scott, who ran for United States representative on the Populist ticket in the Eighth District, brought suit for divorce from his wife because she teased him about his defeat until his life became endangered. Judge Sloan refused the divorce, saying he did not consider the fact that Mrs. Scott had teased him would so undermine plaintiff's health as to endanger his life.

LARGE ORDER FOR ENGINES.

Schenectady Firm Will Make 32 Locomotives for English Company.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Central Underground Railway of London, England, has placed with the General Electric Company of this city an order for thirty-two electric locomotives, the largest order of its kind ever given.

The tunnel of the London railway will be small, and the locomotives will not be as large as those previously turned out. They will be of 800 horse-power, will weigh 45 tons, and will be able to draw a train of 5 cars weighing 150 tons at the rate of 15 miles per hour.

MAN'S SIDE ALWAYS JERKS.

Result of Scarlet Fever in Youth Considered in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The Marion County Medical Society is considering the case of a man who, when he was seven years old, had scarlet fever. An impairment of the left side of the brain resulted, and since that time he has never been able to control the movements of the right side of his body.

His eye is constantly whirling around, the right side of his face is never the same shape, his right leg is continually jerking, and his toes are equally lively. The motion of his right arm was so violent that it had to be amputated, but the stump is always moving.

BRIDES GIVEN TO PAY DEBTS.

Joseph Volk's Polish Daughters Married on an Island Near Toledo.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—A unique wedding occurred on Kelly's Island last night, with ceremonies beginning at noon. A year ago Joseph Volk left his family in Poland and came to this country, settling on the island. After a time came the news that his wife had died. He had two grown daughters there, but he had not enough money to get them to America. He borrowed $50 from Peter Mille and $50 more from Joseph Hidock to pay their passage over. Two weeks ago they arrived, but when the men wanted their money Volk could not pay it.

Finally he proposed to let them have his daughters as wives in lieu of the debt. Mary is but sixteen, while Annie is only fourteen. But they are both handsome lasses. The men gratefully accepted the offer, and yesterday a Cleveland priest was rowed across through the ice from Marblehead, and the day was celebrated by a double wedding in Polish fashion. The girls are satisfied, so is the father, and so are the two men, with the bargain.

MR. AND MRS. QUEEN ANNOYED.

Mr. Cleveland's Friends Troubled in a Kentucky Apartment House.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Queen, who are intimate friends of ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland and of many other families in Washington, are having a sad time with the proprietors of the Woodford apartment house, in Covington, where many society people live.

They did not like the restaurant and began going elsewhere for their meals. They were told they were breaking the house rules, so they resorted to the chafing dish. The landlord gave notice to the Queens to vacate the premises. This they refused to do, and the next notice was that their rent on and after March 1 would be doubled. The affair will now be aired in the courts. Mrs. Queen on more than one occasion enjoyed the hospitality of the White House during President Cleveland's Administration.

Secretary Carlisle was Mr. Queen's guest the night stale eggs were thrown at him at a gold Democratic meeting in Covington.

FISHERY CONGRESS AT TAMPA.

A. N. Cheney of New York Made Permanent Chairman.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 20.—The National Fishery Congress met here this morning. Chairman Gillett, Mayor of this city, delivered an address of welcome. The Casino was filled with delegates representing nearly every State of the Union and several foreign countries.

A. N. Cheney of New York was chosen permanent Chairman and Dr. Hugh W. Smith, United States Fish Commissioner, of Washington, permanent Secretary. In presenting the permanent Chairman Mr. Gillett said:

"The selection of Mr. Cheney is a peculiarly happy one. He is one of the best-known fish culturists, anglers, and writers on matters piscatorial in the country. He is one of the chief fish culturists of the State of New York, and through his efforts that Commonwealth has taken one of the most commanding positions among her sister States in the work of fish propagation and fish protection. He is recognized as an authority on all matters in which this congress is interested, and he cannot fail to make an efficient presiding officer."

MRS. WOLLERT PLEADS GUILTY.

Shot Her Stepdaughter After the Latter Had Fired at Her.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Anna Wollert, the Algonquin murderess, was arraigned before Judge Donnelly in the Circuit Court this afternoon and offered a plea of guilty. She made her statement to the court with perfect composure and coolness. She said that she and her stepdaughter, Louise, had had no trouble on the morning of the crime.

She had reprimanded the girl for not doing her work properly, when the latter got her father's revolver and shot at her. It missed, and she threw the weapon down, whereupon Mrs. Wollert took it and shot Louise in the head. The girl struck her with a broom, and Mrs. Wolhert again took the revolver and shot Louise twice. The girl fell, and the woman threw the revolver in the vault and ran out to tell the neighbors that the murder had been done by a tramp.

The details of the confession are not believed, for when the people came back with Mrs. Wollert every door in the house was found locked. She is known to have treated the girl with much cruelty.

The court adjourned until to-morrow.

Indiana Politician Arrested.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20. — C. Everett, Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, was arrested at his home this evening on the charge of embezzlement. Editor E. W. Minor of the Garrett (Ind.) Herald, a Republican paper, filed the charges and swears that Everett as his agent, appropriated to his own use $250 which he sent to Everett to take up a note. Everett furnished a five-hundred-dollar bond. He is now under a two-thousand-dollar bond to appear at Decatur to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

The Ell Shaw Murder Trial.

CAMDEN, Jan. 20.—The Camden County Grand Jury was convened in special session this afternoon by Supreme Court Justice Garrison to investigate charges of jury embracery on the part of friends of Ell Shaw, whose trial was recently postponed by mutual consent of counsel pending an investigation. At the conclusion of the Judge's charge the jury agreed to begin its investigation to-morrow.

Steamship Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Manhattan Steamship Company of New York, with an authorized capital of one million dollars, was incorporated to-day. The incorporators are Frank S. Howells, Walter Hoffman, Ferdinand Starbuck, Henry C. Howells, Jr., and Rudolph G. Paul, of New York, and Albert Wall, of South Orange, N. J.

DECRY POSTAL REDUCTION

Brooklyn Citizens Hold a Big Mass Meeting in the Academy of Music.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED

George F. Elliott and Thomas G. Shearman, as a Committee, Will Go to Washington to Lodge a Protest with the Authorities.

The meeting held last night at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn for the purpose of protesting against the reduction of the mail-carrying service was a decided success. The big building was crowded long before the meeting was called to order. A large number of the letter carriers attached to the Brooklyn Post Office were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by George F. Elliott, and Gen. William C. Wallace presided. Several speeches were made. Gen. Wallace in opening the meeting delivered a short address, in which he gave an account of the prosperous condition of the city and also the many improvements which had been made in the mail-carrying service. He said the meeting had been called for a common purpose, and that was to protest against the reduction of the carrying service. He said it was not right to reduce this service because economy must be had to overcome the expenditures made in some other parts of the country, and Brooklyn, he added, has been called upon to suffer because there is a deficiency somewhere else in the land.

Gen. Wallace resented the idea "that Congress was composed of Mr. Loud and some 370 other gentlemen."

"The trouble with the big cities," he said, "is that they have been too good and prosperous. If they had created a great deficit last year, according to the theory of the Loud bill, they would now be entitled to an increase in their forces. Wisdom, justice, and economy have no place in such propositions."

The resolutions of the evening, read by Henry Yonge, bluntly placed the blame for the unpopular proposition on the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and in strong terms denounced the proposed action. Another resolution similar in character, passed by the Brooklyn Board of Trade, was also read.

Murat Halstead presented figures showing the injustice of the proposed reduction, and said that there had been unjust discrimination in selecting the big business centre of the country as the place to suffer. He suggested that the proper remedy for the deficiency would be in a readjustment of the rates and classifications of second-class mail matter. He called the postal carrying service a great express company and advertising agency.

Ex-Congressman S. V. White was the next speaker. He also picked the second class mail matter classification to pieces, and pointed out that the Government was carrying this class of matter at 1-16 of what it cost to move it. The present proposition, he said, was to attempt to take from the men whose business made the revenue of the department the means of doing business.

"The stagnation and delay in deliveries," he said, "under the proposed reduction would cut down the revenue of the department fully 10 per cent."

He closed by characterizing the work of the Postal Committee as a piece of rank ignorance.

Thomas G. Shearman, in his speech, said that the Government was paying the railroads too much money for carrying the mails. The proposed reduction of the mail-carrying force in Brooklyn was unfair. Fully $1,000,000 of the surplus credited to Manhattan, he said, really comes from the business men of Brooklyn whose offices are in New York.

George F. Elliott was the last speaker.

Mr. Elliott and Thomas G. Shearman were appointed a committee to go to Washington to protest against the reduction.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, J. S. T. Stranahan, Silas B. Dutcher, Gen. C. T. Christensen, St. Clair McKelway, R. Ross Appleton, Edward M. Shepard, William C. De Witt, N. H. Clement, R. B. Greenwood, District Attorney J. T. Marean, Granville W. Harman, Surrogate Abbott, J. W. Ridgway, Borough President Grout, Justice Willard Bartlett, Justice E. W. Hatch, ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder, Justice E. M. Cullen, Justice W. W. Goodrich, W. J. Coombs, Felix Campbell, J. J. Pierrepont, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, and many others.

Post Office Reduction Protest.

The Merchants' Association has arranged for a mass meeting of business men to take place next Monday night in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, to protest against the intended action of the Postmaster General to reduce the number of letter carriers in this city on account of the deficit of the department in the country at large.

The meeting will be presided over by General Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster of New York and Postmaster General under President Garfield. A number of prominent citizens have been invited to attend and join in the protest. Chairman Love, of the House Committee on Posts Offices and Roads has written to the association saying that the Committee on Appropriations is the only committee to receive a protest on a deficiency appropriation.

Senator Hoar's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar (Mass.) inquiring of the Postmaster General what action was necessary to maintain the excellence of the postal free delivery service was agreed to in the Senate to-day.

An Aged Tailor Ends His Life.

Valentine Spahn, a destitute tailor, killed himself last night at the home of his widowed daughter, 260 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Spahn, who was seventy-six years old, had once been prosperous, but since his wife's death, two years ago, he has met with constant reverses. Of late his mind had grown weaker. Last night as his daughter and her two children were about to sit down to their evening meal they heard a pistol shot, and found that Spahn was dead. He left a pathetic note saying that he wished to join his wife in heaven.

Lieut. Delehanty Installed.

Lieut. Commander Delehanty, United States Navy, succeeding G. D. S. Trask, as Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, was formally installed in office yesterday. With the Board of Trustees of the institution, he was taken to the Marble Hall, where he was received by over 725 of the inmates. In a short speech he declared that his policy would be one of strict discipline. Governor Delehanty will move to the harbor on Feb. 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Chief Engineer J. D. Ford is detached from the Brooklyn, Jan. 25, and ordered to the Baltimore, by steamer of Feb. 3.

Chief Engineer J. H. Perry is detached from the Armor Factory Board, and ordered to the Brooklyn, Jan. 25.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. W. Dunbar's orders of Jan. 12 are modified; he is detached from the Nashville, and ordered to the San Francisco, by steamer of Jan. 22.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. K. Robison is detached from the Monterey, and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Ensign A. H. Scales is detached from the Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, and orderd to Sault Ste. Marie, in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office.

Ensign G. C. Day is detached from the Branch Hydropraghic Office, Cleveland, and ordered to Duluth, in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office.

Assistant Engineer A. M. Procter is detached from the Brooklyn, and ordered to the San San Francisco, by steamer of Jan. 22.

Lieut. T. W. Ryan is ordered to the New York Navy Yard, Feb. 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Cushing sailed from Key West for Tampa Jan. 20.

Ericsson sailed from Key West for Tampa Jan. 20.

Macnias sailed from Port Said for Villefranche Jan. 20.

MIX-UP IN CHINESE DATES.

The Chinese Minister Proclaims an Error in the Date of Celebrating the New Year.

A perplexing problem has presented itself to the Chinese residents of this city. They have not been able to make up their minds whether their New Year's celebration should begin to-day or to-morrow. The Chinese Minister at Washington has issued a proclamation declaring that to-morrow shall be celebrated instead of to-day, and that the Chinese residents in this country have for the past forty-eight years begun celebrating a day too soon. Why it has taken forty-eight years to make this interesting discovery is not set forth, but there is no doubt that the children of the Celestial Empire have been laboring under a sad delusion.

The difference in time between this country and China was the cause of the mistake. When their New Year's was being celebrated here it was a day later in their native country. And the Minister at Washington thinks the celebration should begin here at the same time as in China.

The proclamation to the Chinese residents of the country to change the date of the celebration has been sent to the Chinese Consuls, who have transmitted it to the leading Chinamen of the cities where they are stationed. The proclamation has created a good deal of excitement of Chinatown.

Some of its residents have decided to ignore it entirely and begin celebrating to-day, and last night they were hard at work making their preparations. Others intend to show their respect for their country's representative by postponing their festivities. The result will be that there will be two Chinese New Years this year. The San Francisco Chinamen have telegraphed that they are going to stick to their old day of celebrating.

A Mott Street Joss House Chinaman, speaking of the minister's proclamation, made a statement in his native tongue, a correct translation of which was, according to an interpreter, "To the d—l with the Minister at Washington."

AN EXPRESS TRAIN ACCIDENT.

A Parlor Car's Wheels Break and Damage the Track.

The Boston Shore Line Express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford, due here daily at 9 P. M., met an accident last night at Mamaroneck. The flanges and iron tires broke off of the two rear wheels on the left side of the first parlor car, and the air brakes refusing to work the entire train was carried over a half mile tearing up ties, and injuring the rails. There were thirty passengers in the car at the time, but none received serious injuries.

The train which at the time was going a mile a minute was stopped as it approached a curve and the accommodation due a few moments later was signalled. On it the pasengers were brought in.

RAILROAD TROUBLE IN OHIO.

Brotherhood Chiefs Summoned to Cincinnati by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20.—The heads of the railroad brotherhoods have been summoned by telegraph to this city and will arrive to-morrow. They are P. M. Arthur of Cleveland, of the engineers; Frank Sargent of New York, of the firemen; P. H. Morrissey of St. Louis, of the railway trainmen, and E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the order of Railway Conductors. Sargent has already arrived.

General Manager Waldo of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton was closeted to-day with a committee of employes. To-morrow the employes will report to the Brotherhood Chiefs, who will then take a hand. It remains with them to order a strike, if such a thing is contemplated. Grandmaster Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, said to-night that it is hard to tell what the outcome will be, but he believed the men would receive their rights.

THE COTTON MILL STRIKE.

Massachusetts Legislature Asked to Investigate the Trouble.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The sum total of to-day's new features in the textile troubles was the shutting down of the Cabot mill at Brunswick, Me., because of desertion of help in sympathy with striking weavers, and the announcement that a small mill of the Social Manufacturing Company at Woonsocket, R. I., would shut down for a few days for lack of orders.

The mill troubles found their way into the Massachusetts Legislature to-day. Recently the Arkwright Club, in recommending a cut-down in wages, laid stress upon the competition of Southern mills through the longer working day of mill employees. The club urged the repeal of the restrictive measures in force in Massachusetts. With the first inkling of an attempt to carry out this recommendation labor representatives in the House introduced bills for a fifty-five-hour week, no overtime for women and children, and to investigate the present textile situation.

There was no change in the situation to-day at New Bedford and the other strike centres. No disturbances were reported from any place. In Fall River the discontent, although entirely beneath the surface, is growing, and the mill officials know it and are apprehensive. At Biddeford, Me., arrangements for serving strike rations of soup and food are being made. The citizens are contributing money, and societies are offering all sorts of aid. The strike may assume acute conditions there sooner than at any other place.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

On next Monday night Henry Norman will introduce a new song in "The French Maid." It is called "A Tar at a Masquerade."

William A. McConnell has purchased a half interest in Robert Hilliard's play "A New Yorker," now running at Hoyt's Theatre, and has assumed the management of the attraction.

Three hundred of the furniture manufacturers who are holding their annual convention in this city will attend the performance of "The Ballet Girl" at the Manhattan Theatre to-night. Manager Rice has arranged for an extension of time for "The Ballet Girl" until Feb. 5.

David Belasco is devoting considerable time to the completion of his new work, in which Mrs. Leslie Carter will play the principal part. Mr. Belasco says that if "The Heart of Maryland" proves a success in London, at the termination of its engagement he will produce this new play. The plot will deal with a phase of the civil war.

George Ober, who plays the part of Ebenezer Goodly, a professor of anatomy, with the "What Happened to Jones" Company, has been stricken with pneumonia in St. Louis. It was also reported last night that Ramsey Morris, the author of "An Irish Gentleman," now playing at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, was dangerously ill at his home, in New Jersey.

Oscar Hammerstein, when seen last evening in regard to the affairs of Olympia, said that there was nothing new in them as yet, but that there was a possibility of his reopening and managing the house himself. This, he said, depended in a measure upon the success of the negotiations by which the mortgage of the New York Life Insurance Company on the house would be raised.

William H. Crane will take possession of the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre a week from Monday, when he will begin a long engagement in the latest addition to his repertoire of American plays "A Virginia Courtship" by Eugene W. Presbrey. The production will be an elaborate one, the scenery having been painted by Unitt and the costumes made from designs submitted by Miss Alice M. Bradley. Mr. Presbrey, in writing his plot, followed the lines laid down in the old English comedies. The period in which the action takes place is the early portion of the present century, and the life shown is that of the doughty old aristocrats who looked down upon all things pertaining to business. The principal characters are Major Dick Fairfax, a hot-headed, improvident, hospitable, whole-souled old fellow; his neighbor of the Oaks, Mme. Constance Robert; the former's handsome son, and the latter's winsome daughter. The Major falls in love with the widow, and his son becomes enamored of her daughter. There is a thorn in the shape of a contemptible villain, but thorns are inevitable, and this villain so complicates the love affairs that for a time it seems as if happiness could not possibly fall to those to whom it is due.

Varuna Clubhouse Burned.

The clubhouse of the Varuna Boat Club at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, was burned down last night, causing a loss of about $2,000. Last Spring the clubhouse was burned down, and was rebuilt through the efforts of Police Justice Tighe and a few other politicians, who succeeded in putting the club on a sound financial basis after reorganizing it.

SOROSIS'S ANNUAL DINNER

More Than a Hundred Members and Guests Meet in the Astor Gallery.

FRANK R. STOCKTON SPEAKS

Other Addresses by Prominent Men and Women — Remarks of S. C. T. Dodd—All Sing "America" at the Close.

The twenty-ninth annual dinner of Sorosis took place last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and more than one hundred members and their guests sat down at the small tables in the Astor Gallery.

There was one long table, at which Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, the honorary President, sat. Beside her in seats of honor were: Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Stockton, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, the Rev. Dr. J. R. Kerr, Mrs. Harriet Webb, Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley Ward, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. T. Dodd, Mrs. E. Louise Demorest, Mrs. Augusta Cooper Bristol, Mrs. Fannie H. Carpenter, and Miss Gertrude Griswold.

A handsome menu card contained the list of speakers, which included nearly every one at the long table, and one or two not there. No subjects were assigned, but after each name was a poetic quotation which was supposed to give the speaker a clue to the line of thought to be pursued.

When the coffee was brought on Mrs. Croly introduced Mr. Stockton as the first speaker. He occupied only a few minutes, and interested his hearers with his remarks and amused them with anecdotes. He was followed by Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, who preceded Mrs. Emily E. Williamson.

S. C. T. Dodd spoke, saying that early environment had much to do with shaping a man's belief and prejudices in life, but admitted that if this held true always he would have been a minister instead of a lawyer, as his early reading was limited to the Bible and hymnal. He read "Arabian Nights" on the sly, however, and hence had a good deal of imagination mixed up with the truths he had imbibed.

Mrs. Harriet Webb read two short poems with dramatic effect, and then Mrs. Henrotin spoke. Mrs. Augusta Cooper Bristol recited a poem telling of an incident that happened shortly after the war in the pioneer section of Illinois. She called it "A Morning Picture." Miss Gertrude Griswold sang, and was followed by Mrs. Fannie Hallock Carpenter, who spoke. The Rev. Dr. Kerr was the last speaker, and before breaking up every one sang "America."

SOCIETY NOTES.

Benjamin Altman is spending a few weeks at Hot Springs, Va.

Mrs. J. W. Miller of 113 East Thirtieth Street gave a dinner to a few of her friends last night.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane of 883 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner of twenty-eight covers for young people at their home last night. The table decorations were American Beauty roses.

Miss Fanny Hoe Harper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Harper, 119 East Thirty-ninth Street, is making her début this month in four Wednesday receptions, and received yesterday between 3:30 and 6 P. M.

Mrs. Jules Reynal of 263 Madison Avenue, at whose home the Fortnightly Musical Club will meet on Monday, entertained at luncheon yesterday, and Mrs. Warren G. Demarest of 48 East Seventy-third Street, gave a dinner last night.

Miss Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, held the third of her Wednesday receptions in January at her home, 185 Madison Avenue, yesterday. She was assisted in receiving by her sisters, Miss Catherine and Miss Isabelle Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee of 615 Fifth Avenue gave a progressive euchre party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Buckelew of Jamesburg, N. J., last night. There were six tables. The prizes were of silver. Supper was served about midnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Ogden of Hillcrest, Morristown, N. J., who are now staying at 36 West Fifty-eighth Street, entertained at dinner at 8 o'clock last night. Covers were laid for sixteen. The table decorations were meteor roses. The guests enjoyed music after dinner.

Mrs. James Lawrence Breeze of 127 East Thirtieth Street last night gave the second of three receptions to introduce Miss Annie Urquhart Potter, the daughter of Mrs. James Brown Potter. After the reception Mrs. Breeze and Miss Potter entertained about twenty of their guests at dinner.

The third of a series of four receptions given by Mrs. Donald S. Lee, in honor of her daughter, Miss Florence M. Lee, took place yesterday afternoon at her home, 118 Willow Street, Brooklyn. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Harry Carhart, Miss Mary Stillman, Miss Ethel Moss, Miss Madelaine Chauncey, Miss Bertha Stockwell, Miss Adella Kenyon, and Miss Mary Pitman Earle.

Brooklyn society was largely represented yesterday afternoon at a reception given by Miss Lillian Spowers of 101 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. The most interesting feature of the reception was an illustrated reading, which included plantation scenes and melodies, by Mrs. Henry J. Gielow of Alabama. Those who assisted in receiving were Miss Coralie Hagedorn, Mrs. Henry Gains Hawn, Mrs. William H. Spowers of Glen Ridge, N. J., Miss Louise Van Anden, Miss Florence Hegeman, Miss Carrie Pelgram, and Miss Elsie Patchen.

Miss Frelinghuysen gave a dinner last night at her home, 25 West Fifteenth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorley introduced their second daughter, Miss Lulu Katharyne Thorley, to society last night, at a large reception and dance. Their large house, overlooking the Hudson, was attractively adorned with flowers. The drawing room, picture gallery, and two rooms back of these on the main floor were all thrown into one, and a ballroom 150 feet long was thus formed. Mrs. Thorley and her eldest daughter, Miss Thorley, received with the debutanté.

Mrs. Theodore Dreier of 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, gave the third of a series of four receptions yesterday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Miss Katherine Dreier. Mrs. Dreier was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Thomas E. French, Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Mrs. Irwin Sprague, Mrs. G. L. Hoppenstedt, Miss Agnes Bartlett, Miss P. Pauli, Miss Maud Bartlett, Miss Helena Dirkhen, of Manhattan; Miss Marion Litchfield, Miss Grace Kidder, Miss Helen Dodge, Miss Clara Reimer, Miss H. Meyner, Miss Helen Mohr of Manhattan, Miss Ellen Brackett, Miss Hilda Beck, Mrs. Otto Heinze, and Mrs. Richardson.

The Thursday Evening Club, which embraces a number of the best-known people in this city, were entertained last night by Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge and Miss Grace H. Dodge at their home, 262 Madison Avenue. Prof. N. L. Britton of the Bontanic Garden lectured, and there was a most artistic display of colored photographs, prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Van Brunt. Supper was served later. Bishop Henry C. Potter is the President of the club. Besides Bishop and Mrs. Potter there were present Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, D. Willis James, and Arthur Curtis James.

YALE STUDENTS WIN PRIZES.

Two '97 Men Are First and Second in Biblical Literature.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Two Yale graduates have just been announced as the winners of the first and second prizes offered to students in Biblical literature by the American Institute of Sacred Literature, of which President William R. Harper of Chicago University is the head. Edgar T. Heermance, Yale, '97, of New Haven won the first prize of $100, and Murray S. Howland, Yale, '97, of Wilmington, Del., won the second prize of $50.

Five men competed from Yale and fifty-eight colleges were represented in the examination which was held last March. In the previous examination a Yale student won second prize. The institute announces that the next one will be held in March, 1899.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TO LIMIT RAILWAY FRANCHISES.

Chicago Companies Prepare a Bill Providing for a 99-Year Duration.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Street railway interests of Illinois, banded together at the Great Northern Hotel on Jan. 5 as a State Association, have prepared a bill for submission to the Legislature, which will, if passed, make the duration of every street railway franchise in the State ninety-nine years. The bill was prepared by C. L. Bonney of the Chicago General Electric Railway Company.

In submitting copies of the bill to the members of the Illinois Street Railway Association, Mr. Bonney sends a letter, in which he takes the ground that the street railway companies, being incorporated under the Constitution and statutes of the State, the Legislature can extend the franchises. As the Federal Constitution recognizes only the State and counties, the municipalities, he argues, have nothing to do with the granting or extending of the franchise, having only the power of enforcing police regulations as to the running of cars through the streets.

Mr. Bonney also argues that future litigation be so framed that an appeal from the State Supreme Court to the Supreme Court of the United States will be inevitable.

It is reported that immediately upon the conclusion of the present special session of the Legislature Gov. Tanner will be asked to call another to take up street railway affairs.

SEATTLE AND INTERNATIONAL.

Its Acquirement by Seattle Men Regarded as a Benefit to that City.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 20.—No railroad transaction of recent years, it is believed here, was of such importanee to Seattle and Washington as the purchase of the Seattle and International, formerly the Seattle and Lake Shore and Eastern, Railroad by Moore & Schley of New York for Judge Thomas Burke, now General Western Counsel of the Great Northern; A. MacIntosh, a banker, and other Seattle men, together with the banking firm of Jamieson, Smith & Colting of New York.

It was designed by the promoters of the company to give Seattle a competing line against the Northern Pacific, which at that time was engaged in booming Tacoma and in doing everything possible against Seattle.

The promoters of the road started with little money, and at every stage they encountered the most bitter opposition on the part of the Northern Pacific. When the road was completed to a junction with the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific acquired control, dismissed the old Board of Directors, and then operated the line under a traffic contract. This contract, Federal Judge Hanford held to be in violation of the Northern Pacific charter, and took the line from the Northern Pacific and placed it in the hands of a receiver.

Later the Canadian Pacific effected a traffic arrangement with the road, which, when sold under foreclosure and reorganized, became the Seattle and International. For nearly two years it has been the Canadian Pacific's entrance to Seattle and Puget Sound. It is said here that James J. Hill is in the present deal, in proof of which it is cited that it will be as much to the interest of the Great Northern as to the Northern Pacific to keep the Canadian Pacific out of this territory.

LEHIGH VALLEY CHANGES.

New Officers Appointed and Departments to be Moved to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The following changes were to-day announced by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company: Asa T. Foster, General Freight Agent, vice John H. Heckman, transferred; C. A. Blood, Assistant General Freight Agent; Allan Hunter, Through Freight Agent, and John H. Heckman, Division Freight Agent. In addition, a circular bearing the signature of General Traffic Manager Kingston was issued announcing that on Feb. 1 T. N. Jarvis will assume the duties of General Eastern Freight Agent, with offices in New York. He is to be in charge of traffic in New England, New York City, and New Jersey.

It was rumored to-day that the freight and passenger departments of the Lehigh Valley will be transferred to New York City very shortly.

New Mexican Railroad Incorporated.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Jan. 20.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Territorial Secretary of the White Oaks and Kansas City Railway. The incorporators are J. A. Eddy, W. A. Hawkins, H. A. Connor, C. L. Christie, and W. H. Austin. The Directors are C. D. Simpson, Scranton, Penn; B. S. Harmon and G. C. W. Lowry, New York; John A.

The New York Times.

"...the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$10.00
Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Month.....$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$8.00
Six Months.....$4.00
Three Months.....$2.00
One Month.....75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Lily of Killarney—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—2:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
DALY'S—Merry Wives of Windsor—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Ward of France—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Beau Brummell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—11:00 A. M. to 11.00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Meistersinger—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisement—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

CAN ANYTHING BE DONE?

We gave the other day the opinions of four Senators that nothing would be done for currency reform in the Senate. These Senators were one fairly sound money Republican, one silver Republican, one silver Democrat, and one gold Democrat. In ordinary circumstances their adverse judgment must be taken as conclusive.

There is one man who can do much to change the course these Senators now say the Senate will take. That is President McKINLEY. He has taken his stand. It is not an extreme one. He says that the endless chain should be broken so soon as the revenues are sufficient. The most narrow partisan cannot deny that this much, at least, is demanded by the St. Louis platform. But this declaration is a mere mockery unless the revenues be made sufficient. If the President will let it be known to his party and to his country that the aim of his Administration is actually to cut the endless chain, and so to provide the revenue to cut it, he can reach that aim.

Let him proclaim as the supreme measures that he seeks, 1, taxes that will surely meet the deficit; 2, authority for temporary loans; 3, the reissue of redeemed legal tenders for gold only. This is not a radical or advanced policy. It is very far from being all that the country needs. It leaves untouched that rational reform of the bank currency in which lies the hope of permanent prosperity. But it would be a definite step in the right direction. It would commit the Government not merely against the debasement of the currency, but to the firm establishment of the gold standard. It would very greatly strengthen the credit of the Nation at home and abroad. It would give business a stable basis of needed confidence. It would replace with something solid the present vague and unsatisfying professions of the party in power.

Could Mr. McKINLEY bring this about?

If he were really in earnest, undoubtedly he could. He has so far been content to follow his party, or, at most, not to outstrip it. Now let him lead it. Let him make it known that the standing of every Representative and Senator at the White House will depend on his fidelity and zeal in the promotion of the Administration policy. Let them feel that the fate of every bill requiring his signature will be decided by the fate of his own measures for the benefit of the country. He has not been slow to use influence and patronage for what he believes to be the good of the party in various sections. Let him use them with greater decision and firmness for the good of the whole Nation.

This, we are aware, is asking much. We are sorry to have to think that it may well be more than Mr. McKINLEY'S backbone will stand. But it is the one thing that will save his Administration from pitiful failure.

INVITING FAILURE.

The anti-Platt movement starts out well, but some of its leaders show a strong desire to run it into the ditch. A State organization, bent on making nominations under fair conditions, admitting all Republicans—that is good so far as it goes. But when Mr. BROOKFIELD starts for Albany to get the "views" and the possible "co-operation" of Gov. BLACK and Mr. PAYN and Mr. ALDRIDGE, he bids fair to tumble the whole movement by the side of the road.

There is no way known to man to keep a political party pure and to manage its affairs honestly and fairly all the time. If Mr. BROOKFIELD and all the people who resent the influence of PLATT and the use he makes of it were to get a large majority of the party into a clean and open organization, they could run it well for a while, but sooner or later either PLATT or some other boss of equal force and no more character would get hold of it and make it very much what the present machine is. The reason of this is plain. The good objects to be attained by the Republican Party—or the Democratic either, for that matter—are not at present of enough importance to a sufficient number of voters to induce them to give the time and labor and money necessary to keep up an organization for good objects and not let it be perverted to bad ones. This is not a cheerful state of things, but it is the plain fact.

This being the fact, the anti-Platt Republicans must concentrate their energies on what can be accomplished. If a permanently sound and pure organization cannot be formed, at least one can be formed that will be pure and sound at its start, that will destroy PLATT and will work for the good of the party and the State as long as enough earnest men can be found to labor for it hard enough. But such an organization must have one definite aim, openly avowed, firmly held, and inflexibly pursued. It must aim to destroy PLATT'S influence and his machine, though the Republican Party suffer defeat in the process. Nothing short of this will do any good. If Mr. BROOKFIELD and his friends start out with the declaration that they will do everything to reform their party except to defeat it in an important State election, they surrender in advance. They will excite in the mind of Mr. PLATT and his friends nothing but weariness and contempt. For Mr. PLATT knows perfectly well that the moment will come when he can say: "Stop, or the party shall be defeated." Then the game is up. He can choose his own time for saying that; he can let the reformers go just as far as he thinks best; but if they are not prepared to defeat their party at the polls, it is he, not they, who can put a limit to their movement. It is he who is master of the situation, not they.

It does not follow that defeat will come to the party if the anti-Platt movement is resolutely pushed at the risk of defeat. The Democratic Party is being subjected to influences that may prove very dangerous. It is by no means impossible that its machinery may grind out one candidate and the Platt machine another that will give the anti-Platt Republicans a chance to name a man good enough to win over both. But whether this shall turn out to be the case or not, the Republican reformers can achieve practically nothing under the guidance of men like BLACK and PAYN and ALDRIDGE and BELDEN. These men are selfish and not scrupulous. They care very little whether the Republican Party be pure and its primaries free and open, and its candidates worthy, so long as it wins at the polls and they have the division of the honors and the spoils. They are every one of them of the same kidney as PLATT. Not one of them has a political conscience that is not controlled by appetite. Mr. BROOKFIELD'S scheme is wrecked in advance if they are to be included in it.

GERMANY IN CHINA.

The Cologne Gazette's statement of Germany's Chinese policy fortunately comes concurrently with the announcement of the arrival of two good British men-of-war at Kiao-Chau. It behooves the United States to take more than a general interest in this matter, for the law expounded at Berlin is not the law that has been insisted upon at Washington. Upon the surface Germany joins issue with England, but really the issue is equally with the United States, unless our Government takes a different view in this case from the position it assumed toward France over Tunis and Madagascar.

When France took control of the great African island, and sought to apply the French tariff, complications in our commerce arose at once, and were only allayed when France by statute declared Madagascar a French colony, thus regularizing the situation and enabling France to annul previous treaties. France is even now negotiating with all the powers for the abolition of Tunisian tariffs and treaties.

But mark how easily the Kaiser disposes of such cobwebs. Kiao-Chau is so German that the German occupation does away with the treaty rights of other powers. But at the same time the "lease" is such that it "remains, as before, foreign territory." It is still Chinese when it is to Germany's interest that it should be Chinese, and it is German to the extent that Germany's interests require it to become German. Nothing in the way of a diplomatic exposition was ever written quite so bewildering as this, unless it be Mr. DINGLEY'S anguished remarks upon the cotton strike.

Mr. OLNEY was a very rude man, but he had a way of being right and bringing others to his way of thinking. We are almost sorry it is not Mr. OLNEY to whom the Kaiser is now laying down law and manners. It is not too much to say that none of Mr. SHERMAN'S utterances have given the country confidence that he will protect our Chinese commerce as Mr. OLNEY did our commerce with the French possessions. This is a pity, for the one is to the other as a sprat to a whale. Still, Mr. SHERMAN should feel that if he is judiciously right and stubborn he has the country behind him. There is no presumption in Germany's favor as there was in favor of France. The lesson in deportment begun at Port au Prince, and continued at Berlin toward Mr. WHITE, should not have a sequel at Washington.

STILL IN THE DARK.

Our neighbor The Sun arraigns us on the charge that we have misrepresented Senator WOLCOTT'S position as defined in his speech of Jan. 17. As a first specification it reprints this passage from the Senator's speech:

> By virtue of our appointment we were authorized to negotiate an international agreement. It seems elemental and unnecessary to say, that any agreement negotiated by us could have no binding authority except as Congress enacted it into a law. Not only were the authority and sanction and powers with which we were intrusted specifically set forth in the law under which we were appointed, but there were never at any time instructions given us that sought in the slightest degree to change or hamper or limit the full powers conferred upon us by law.

It then returns a verdict of guilty on the evidence of the following extract from THE TIMES'S article commenting on the speech.

> Mr. WOLCOTT'S speech is remarkable for the following significant omissions:
> (1) No authority is given for the offer by the commission to open the mints of the United States to unlimited coinage of silver. None could be given. Mr. WOLCOTT talks largely of the instructions leaving to the commission the unqualified authority conferred by the law. But the law does not cover this, and cannot. So far as Mr. WOLCOTT shows, the proposition was a pure assumption by the commission, without sanction in its instructions and without the shadow of right.

Truth and justice compel us to repeat the offense. We therefore again declare that Mr. WOLCOTT'S omission to give the authority for the extraordinary offers he made to the Governments of France and Great Britain is significant.

At the conference held in the British Foreign Office on July 12 Senator WOLCOTT told Lord SALISBURY that France was ready to reopen her mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, adding that "the American envoys had accepted that ratio." THE TIMES insists that the law creating the commission gave no authority for the offer to open our mints to the free coinage of silver at 15½ to 1, and that authority cannot be read into the law so that anybody outside of a lunatic asylum would recognize it as valid.

The law assumes that those who interpret its provisions and exercise its authority are reasonable beings. It was not a reasonable exercise of authority, even the authority of a plenipotentiary, for Mr. WOLCOTT to negotiate or attempt to negotiate for this country an international agreement to coin unlimited silver at 15½ to 1. In his assurances and negotiations the envoy is bound to keep within the limits of sanity, and not to promise things his Government would by no possibility accept. Our "envoys" might have gone further and with scarcely greater unreason have accepted the ratio of 10 to 1, or have agreed to make silver by law the sole standard money of the United States. Senator WOLCOTT'S admission that we may have to come to the ratio of 20 to 1 is a sufficient commentary on the performance.

Accordingly, we hold that these offers were not authorized by law, and if the commission did not make them as pure assumptions of its own, it was encouraged to make them by the suggestion of some high personage in Washington. We have diligently interrogated the high personages in Washington in the matter, but without result. Somebody is the responsible author of the crazy and monstrous propositions made by Mr. WOLCOTT on July 12. We should like to know who it is, and Mr. WOLCOTT does not tell us.

"BUYING A LAWSUIT."

Mr. CARL SCHURZ makes an excellent point, in the current number of Harper's Weekly, upon Hawaiian annexation. He calls attention anew to the fact, which has been called attention to before, that we are the "chartered libertine" of civilized nations, and are permitted to do things which would not be permitted to any other power. A good many of us have been in the habit of attributing our immunity to the fact that nobody expects civilized manners of us. There may be something in this explanation, which is not in the least flattering to us. But Mr. SCHURZ gives a more substantial explanation, which is in effect that no foreign nation has anything to gain by fighting us. It is true that there has been, and is now, nothing to prevent any strong naval power from taking possession of our chief seaports, and holding them to ransom, but that would partake too much of the nature of piracy to be in accordance with the spirit of the age. Germany might be moved to such an enterprise, being, although in most respects a modern country, ruled by a mediaeval monarch. But in general we are safe from being held to account for our procedures in that there is, nationally speaking, nothing to be gained by fighting us.

But all that would be changed as soon as we, in our turn, began the "career of expansion," before we had half enough population to develop the resources of this continent. If we took possession of Hawaii we should at once supply to the overcrowded and expanding nations of Europe a reason for going to war with us and a prize of battle. We should become at the same time provocative and vulnerable if we went to work to "buy a lawsuit" two thousand miles away. Our present position is unassailable, as unassailable as that of Great Britain in China, and for the same reasons. Our commercial relations with Hawaii are so much more important than those of all other countries put together that we can very well insist that no other power shall take possession of the islands, by annexation or protectorate, or any other form of adoption. The power which might be supposed to have most interest in that direction, Great Britain, has distinctly disclaimed any intention of interfering with our superior interests. But as soon as we indicate, by annexing Hawaii, that we want not only "trade" but "territory," we give each of the powers which are contending for the control of the western shore of the Pacific a motive for quarreling with us. We offer them the possession of the Hawaiian Islands as the prize of victory. It follows that, as soon as we assumed charge of the islands, we should have to maintain a navy for their protection superior to any navy that could be brought to bear against us. We should assume, without any motive, the burden of excessive armaments to which the European nations are subjected without any fault of their own.

TWO MUNICIPAL MISTAKES.

The Tammany Government is well advised in making the very utmost of any mistakes that may have been made by its predecessor. Mayor VAN WYCK on Wednesday had two occasions to criticise the action of the previous administration. He availed himself of both to the full, and it must be said that upon each occasion he appeared to be in the right.

The first occasion was the appearance before the Board of Estimate of an application of $500,000 for the "Grand Concourse." This is the scheme of running a magnificent "ridge road," commanding an eastward and a westward slope, north from the Harlem River to Mosholu Parkway. The project was taken in charge and put through the Legislature by PURROY, who was at that time a Tammany leader in good and regular standing. It is a very magnificent scheme, and some day, when the city has grown up to it, it is likely to be well worth executing. But in the present condition of the annexed district it is absurdly premature and extravagant. The Mayor showed good sense in having the appropriation for it thrown out of the budget.

The second occasion was much more serious. It was the removal of the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge and the appointment of a new set. Some of these latter are very respectable men, though the names of some others would, in a civilized community and under a responsible Government, excite great wonder. But the main interest of the transformation lies in the reasons given by the Mayor for the removal of the old Commissioners. The chief of these reasons is that the commission has allowed to the lawyers in its employ counsel fees amounting in two years to $45,000, for the legal services required in connection with the bridge. On the face of it this is a monstrous performance. It calls for explanation, which one of the inculpated counsel, Mr. H. G. INGRAHAM, has hastened to give to The Brooklyn Eagle. But the explanation grievously lacks the specification which is required to make it convincing. The Mayor points out that the other counsel, Judge CHOATE, has drawn from the city, in addition to these fees, some $30,000 for his legal services in connection with the Elm Street improvement.

Now, on the face of the transaction, these charges, which have been allowed by the Bridge Commissioners, are altogether monstrous. There are very few lawyers in either city whose services command any such sum in the open market. These few are lawyers of the first force, whose counsel is sought only in difficult and complicated cases, where much is at stake. What was there about the process of acquiring title for the property needed for the new bridge so difficult as made it incumbent upon the Bridge Commissioners to employ the most expensive lawyers or to pay them fees which would have compensated the leaders of the legal profession in closely contested cases? We waive the question whether the counsel employed by the commission ever did or ever could command in private practice any such fees as were awarded them by the Bridge Commissioners. But what was there about the work they were employed to do which justified the retaining of such very expensive talent? Why could not any young lawyer have done it as well for one-tenth of the fees demanded and obtained by the lawyers actually employed?

These are questions which it behooves the counsel and the Commissioners to answer. In the absence of a satisfactory answer the Mayor's action is abundantly justified.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—All the English ship-certifying societies—Lloyd's, the Bureau Veritas, and the British Corporation—have been notified by the President of the English Board of Trade that they will soon be asked to send representatives to a meeting at which the much discussed Winter load-line rule will be again considered. It is evident, therefore, that the prospects are good for some change in the existing regulations. It is not so probable, unfortunately, that the change will more than mitigate the grievance against which the shipping merchants in our Northern ports have long and justly complained. The Lloyd's people have already expressed the opinion that it will be sufficient to remove the line of demarkation from Cape Charles to Cape Hatteras, and if the other organizations fall in with this view, and if the Board of Trade adopts it, nothing of importance will be accomplished. Certain ports now favored will have their privileges withdrawn, but the original wrong will be extended, not redressed. What is needed is that the loadline rule should be based on a new and correct principle—the principle that points of departure and arrival have nothing to do with a ship's safety, but that the course over which she sails has everything to do with it. A steamer bound from New Orleans to Liverpool might, if her Captain chose, pass through less dangerous waters than a steamer starting from New York, but as a matter of fact she does not, and it is therefore absurd to give her rights denied to her rival. It is distinctly humiliating that the prosperity of American cities should thus be dependent, in no small degree, upon the action of foreign corporations, but of course we are helpless so long as our laws throw all of our carrying trade into English hands.

—Gold-laden miners from the Klondike continue to arrive over those terrible passes about which we have heard so much, and one party of them follows another with a regularity that hints at something much like a conspiracy on the part of the first prospectors to exaggerate the dangers of the journey and so prevent too minute a division of the new-found treasure. This emphasizing of difficulty and hardship was entirely natural, and it may have been done by each man without any particular arrangement with others, but it had a combined effect, and threw over the Yukon Valley and its approaches a veil of terror which the future inhabitants of the region will probably soon be eager to cast aside. It's doubtless cold up there, and the roads must be much like those which Gen. COLLIS and the Third Avenue Railway Company have provided for the use of New Yorkers, but there is not much reason to believe that either travel or residence in any part of Alaska is calculated to try beyond measure the endurance of strong and well equipped men. If the miners could make their way from Dawson City to Skaguay in the middle of December, the journey is not impossible at any time, and as money, or the next thing to it, gold in dust and nuggets, is abundant among the miners the chances are that few of them will go hungry very long. As for relief expeditions, it need cause no great anxiety that much uncertainty prevails in regard to them. One day we hear that they will be sent and the next that they will not. Perhaps it makes little difference what the final decision may be.

—It would have been sad, indeed, if the American Society of Civil Engineers had given up its effort to make folks abandon the A. M. and P. M. system of dividing the day and adopt that of numbering the hours from 1 to 24. Of course there is hardly the shadow of a possibility that the change will ever be made. A hundred strong and logical arguments favor it, and not one can be presented in opposition, but there would be a little inconvenience until the new system became familiar, and as things are going along fairly well at present, the hope of overcoming popular inertia is microscopic. Still, the engineers should not cease to advise the reform. By so doing they give pleasure to cynics, who like to have illustrations of human folly conveniently at hand, and they preserve their own reputations as men delighting in accuracy and common sense. The rest of us will continue to duplicate the name of every hour till the end of time, just as we perpetuate FAHRENHEIT'S mistake about the extreme of cold, but, obstinate as we are, we like to have our folly denounced every so often, for that makes us believe that we are interesting and important. So, though only one railroad, and that in Canada, has adopted the reasonable system of marking clocks and time, the engineers should keep on giving good advice. That it's not accepted only adds to their merit.

PERSONAL.

—Another Spanish officer upon whom was imposed the task of seducing Cuban soldiers from their allegiance has met the fate of Col. RUIZ, but for some rather mysterious reason his death does not create a ripple of excitement, and even the Spanish authorities do not lift their hands in horror. Yet Capt. PUGA seems to have been just as much of a "herald" as RUIZ was. He went to a rebel camp and offered money to a subordinate, exactly as RUIZ did, and was executed on detection, exactly as he had been warned he would be. That the one case made a great stir and the other none at all is due, perhaps, to the fact that now the circumstances and conditions are thoroughly understood, while then they were laboriously distorted. Until the Cubans kill a Spanish envoy who approaches the rebel lines openly under a white flag, asks for the commanding officer as soon as he arrives, and presents credentials proving that he is empowered by the Governor General to treat for peace or a suspension of hostilities, there will be no need to denounce them for violating the one sacred law pertaining to so-called civilized war. They have not done that yet, and will not, though they hang fifty unfortunates whose mission Spain can avow or disavow, according to whether success or failure is its result.

—More attention than it has yet received is deserved by one detail of Emperor WILLIAM'S bargain with the Chinese. It was in return for two missionaries that he exacted a harbor, a large city, and an indefinite but large amount of "hinterland." The missionaries, however, were not of the sort which the Kaiser regards as of particular value and importance. They did not belong to his own church, and therefore they were not preaching the doctrines which that church inculcates, and still less were they preaching those which Prince HENRY is to distribute among the people of China if his two venerable packets don't have the ill-luck to run short of coal out of signaling distance from an English station. All this raises interesting questions. How much of China would the Emperor have demanded if the missionaries had been of a different kind? How much might Great Britain claim for a brace of evangelists selected by Exeter Hall itself? These are problems that cannot be solved any too soon if the Chinese are to know where they stand, or if the civilization of the Far East is to proceed at the desired rate. At present the Orientals may think that one missionary is much like another, and this is a delusion that may lead them into really serious difficulties.

—CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, the late "Father of the House of Commons," remembered, among other great personalities, those of CANNING, MELBOURNE, PEEL, RUSSELL, DERBY, ABERDEEN, BROUGHAM, WELLINGTON, HUSKISSON, O'CONNELL, HUME, GROTE, ROEBUCK, DISRAELI, COBDEN, and BRIGHT. CANNING had passed away some eight years before Mr. VILLIERS entered Parliament, but the two frequently met, CANNING having been a bosom friend of his uncle. Mr. VILLIERS delighted to recall the circumstance that he was in the House of Commons when DISRAELI, then a young man, made his historic speech in which he said, "Though the House will not listen to me now, the time will come when it will be compelled to do so." Mr. VILLIERS, besides being the oldest member of Parliament, was the oldest surviving Parliamentary candidate. It was in 1826—while GEORGE IV. was King of England and Queen VICTORIA was a small child—that he traveled to Yorkshire, accompanied by his brother, Mr. T. HYDE VILLIERS, and contested Kingston-upon-Hull under the reform banner of CANNING; but, while his brother was successful at Hedon, Mr. VILLIERS was himself beaten after a good fight. The nearest approach to the long Parliamentary record of Mr. VILLIERS was furnished by Mr. CHRISTOPHER TALBOT, his predecessor in the title of "Father of the House of Commons," who represented Glamorgan from 1830 to 1890.

CURRENT NOTES.

Maine papers record with evident satisfaction that Gov. Black and Controller Roberts of this State were both born in York County, Maine.

* * *

Neat, compact, and very useful, especially to residents of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, is The Philadelphia Times Almanac for 1898.

* * *

The number of school children in Connecticut showed a greater increase last year than in any other year in the history of the State. The census gave a total of 184,355.

* * *

It is expected that at the next election Congressman Samuel J. Pugh, Democrat, of the Ninth District of Kentucky, will be opposed by his brother, James R. Pugh, Republican.

* * *

Mrs. M. A. Smith was recently chosen on the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Spencer, West Va., and is said to be the first woman to occupy such a position in that State.

* * *

The City of Baltimore does not possess a coat of arms—a lack that is greatly distressing the designer of the testimonial silver vase to be presented by the citizens to ex-Mayor Hooper.

* * *

The loosening of white doves at the launching of the Japanese cruiser prompts The Philadelphia Press to suggest the appropriateness of setting free a young eagle when a United States war vessel first meets the water.

* * *

It is claimed for a young woman clerk in a Philadelphia book store that in the thousands of books there on sale she is able to place any sentence on any subject asked for, telling without hesitation where it is to be found.

* * *

Philadelphia friends of the Rev. Dr. William Neilson McVickar, recently elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Rhode Island, are to give him a complimentary dinner on Monday evening, Jan. 31.

"LIGHT ON THE DREYFUS CASE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Von Funcke story told in The Pall Mall Gazette is surely a colored, theatrical light cast on a familiar tableau. The mistress stealing from her paramour his secret is a descendant of Delilah. One version is in Robert Browning's poem, "The Confessional." The Von Funcke tale more nearly resembles one told of Gen. Washington while in this region during the Revolution—fully related in a pamphlet dear to collectors. In the Dreyfus case the cherchez-la-femme principle had already been represented by a "veiled lady," the prisoner's former mistress, and no doubt this is the same figurante costumed for Act II. If Von Funcke carried a list of spies so curiously in a bag round his neck, instead of keeping them in cipher at home, how was the patriotic prosttitute to know its particular importance to the Government, unless he explained it to her? And could she read written German characters? That the Government did not (as in Browning's poem) employ her is confessed by their not having made much of the discovery until after the memorandum was found. Nor is there any imaginable reason why this "corrobatory" item should not have been revealed to Dreyfus and his counsel, that would not equally have withheld from them the memorandum (or bordereau) on which the officer was convicted.

The appearance of this tale is some evidence that the French Ministry begins to wince under the unanimous opinion of foreign countries, but also sad evidence that they do not at all understand the principle of equitable trial, on which that unanimity of condemnation is based. Every intimation that there were grounds for the conviction other than the only one revealed to the accused, however romantic the story, only emphasizes the sentence pronounced by mankind outside of France on the French procedure. But France will be historically credited with the protest of magnanimous M. Zola, and the heroic gentlemen who stand with him to confront the anti-Semitic bloodhounds. SKEPTIC.

New York, Jan. 20, 1898.

THE PENSION FRAUDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read from your issue of the 17th inst. the article entitled "The Publication of the Pension List," and, as a veteran of the late war, I hereby desire to express my thanks for the position you have taken upon this important question.

No event could give greater satisfaction to the surviving loyal commissioned officers of the volunteer force than the publication of the names as proposed, for this action would undoubtedly uncover, in the aggregate, thousands upon thousands of names placed upon the pension rolls through channels of fraud and deceit—the names comprising that great army of deserters, skulkers, bummers, malingerers, and all-around deadbeats whose methods were so well known to every regimental officer in service at the front during the war of the rebellion.

It has been reported that the Army of the Potomac alone, during its four years of existence, lost 100,000 men from desertions, and the record of my own regiment would seem to verify the accuracy of this statement.

Take a full regiment of infantry, for example, with a thousand names on its rolls, and it was truly wonderful to see how that number would at times dwindle down to a few paltry hundreds. "In line of battle equipped," a column in one of our reports showing to the commanding General how many men of the vast army could be depended upon to face the enemy in shock of battle, and oh! what a disparity there was, made up principally of the classes to which I have alluded.

They never fought, they never gave honest service during the war; but since its close the figures of our "roll of honor," together with other facts of my own personal knowledge, lead me most conclusively to believe they are now serving their country on the pension roll.

Let the roll be brought to the light of day. No meritorious soldier need fear the result. It is the opposite class who tremble when they think of the "handwriting on the wall." And besides, the taxpayers of this country are justly entitled to the knowledge of where and to whom there is distributed every year the sum of $140,000,000. In my opinion, no visible question of public policy can change this fact.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Late Adjutant One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Volunteers.
Utica, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1898.

ADDITIONAL MISUSED WORDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add a trifle to the "Merry War of Words" now going on in your columns. Why do so many writers—almost all writers—use the word "staid" when they mean to use the past participle of the verb "to stay"? In nearly all the modern works of fiction, English and American, the writer will say that one of his characters "staid by the brook for a moment" when he certainly meant to say that the person "stayed" there. The meaning of "staid" is restrained or reserved. It is an adjective, and no careful writer would think of using it for a past participle unless, indeed, usage has finally sanctioned this invasion of grammar and common sense.

Again, why will editors and proofreaders permit the common and persistent misuse of the word "position"? We know, or we ought to know, the position of President McKinley on the bimetallic currency question; but what right has anybody to say that the President has given a "position" to Charles Page Bryan, for example? Reduced to its lowest terms, a position is a man's attitude on or toward any given proposition. Reduced to its lowest terms, as commonly used, a position is a job, an employment, a means of earning one's living.

A Washington civil-service coach advertises that he has found "more positions" under the Government than any other man in the country. In a story recently published in The Century Magazine the writer was permitted to say that her hero, who had lost his job in a telegraph or express office, had lost his "position," and the greater part of the tale was taken up with complications arising out of that loss of "position," and the hero's struggles to find another "position." Is there any way by which these popular errors can be corrected?

LONG PRIMER.

THE JOKE ABOUT HEALTH BOARD SALARIES.

From The Daily News

Probably there were few or none of those who heard Mayor Van Wyck ask President Straus of the Health Board at the City Hall on Tuesday whether his board had been "raising any salaries" in his department, who understood the reason for the question, and were familiar with the story behind it. The salary increasing business, as the President stated, has not been gone into by the present board, but there is a record of a rather startling incident in that direction in its past history and under other management.

It so happens that the New York Health Department is, since the 1st of January, in Democratic hands for the first time since it was established, in 1880. During most of the long years of its existence Democrats were so scarce among the subordinates in its offices as to be a byword. There were years when there could be only three Democrats identified upon all its long pay roll. It was in those days that the famous "raising of salaries," which is still a legend of the department, took place, which perhaps is what the Mayor had reference to by his question.

The big bugs of the department on that occasion sent for each employe, and urged him to write a letter asking for increase of his pay. Most of the latter complied, though it is said the aforesaid three Democrats declined. A bushel of these letters was collected, and brought to the notice of the Board of Estimate of that day. The result was an increase of the annual appropriation voted in bulk, the apportionment to individuals being, of course, left to the Board of Health. All the subordinates were then happy till the latter board met. And when it met it coolly divided up the surplus addition among the chiefs of the department and a few favorite partisans, and left all the other poor fellows, who had written the letters and had made the appeals, to receive the same low salaries as before. There never was a more effectual practical joke played. It is said that some of the rank and file never applied for an increase of compensation again.

Perhaps this tale of the Health Board "raise of salaries" in Republican times had come to the ears of our present Mayor.

A Few Palindromes.

From The Boston Journal.

A palindromist sends us the following list of words, clipped from some paper, which may be spelled forward or backward: "Anna, bab, bib, bob, bub, civic, dad, deed, deified, did, ecce, eve, ewe, eye, gog, gig, gag, level, madam, noon, otto, pap, peep, pip, pop, pup, redder, refer, repaper, reviver, rotator, sees, sexes, shahs, tat, tit, toot." This leads us to ask: "What is the matter with Hannah?" Her name is also palindromical. Dr. Moxom's family name is equally capable of being spelled backward. But can we not add to the above list? Adam's alleged remark to Eve, "Madam, I'm Adam," and Napoleon's "Able was I ere I saw Elba," should be barred on account of age.

Teredos Fond of Coated Piles.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

The piles which were coated by the Tacoma Land Company about four years ago and driven in the sea wall north of the Commercial Wharf have been almost as badly eaten away as some of the piles in the same wharf which were not treated with the coating. Some of the piles are almost eaten in two. The piles were treated by being thoroughly dried in a steam dry-house, the bark peeled, and then covered with burlap, over which were spread pitch and tar while hot, and sand sprinkled on the hot coating. This treatment was used as an experiment.

Not Pensions, but Frauds Denounced.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

A "veteran" publishes a communication in THE NEW YORK TIMES in defence of pensions. That is a waste of time and ink. Nobody objects to pensions; it is to the frauds that are perpetrated under the pension laws that objection is made.

The Work He Found to Do.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

A Gove County (Kan.) man took to the highways recently to find a job husking corn, but instead of finding that he walked into a job as school teacher, and he is so glad of his good fortune that he preaches on the side for nothing.

Able and Trustworthy.

From The Staunton (Va.) News.

To those who desire to take a New York City morning paper we cannot too highly commend THE TIMES. It is a large paper, beautifully printed, containing a great deal of clean reading matter, such as any prudent, decent man would be willing to have come into his family. The motto of the paper is "All the news that's fit to print," and to this rule it strictly adheres. It has no part or lot with the yellow sheets that disgrace journalism. THE TIMES is ably edited and is absolutely reliable. After reading it one feels the same comfort and satisfaction as when he has eaten a hearty meal of the most wholesome food. It is satisfying and invigorating.

NUGGETS.

Political Item.

No man can keep his fences in repair while sitting on the fence.—Salt Lake Herald.

Surprised.

Sunday school teacher, reading to class—"And some fell by the wayside."

Tommie, becoming suddenly interested—"I didn't know they rode bikes in those days!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Ready to Sympathize.

"There is certainly a great deal of discouragement attached to working for the Government," remarked the fair-minded man. "I think we would sympathize more with employes if we could only put ourselves in their places."

"Well," replied the politician, "isn't that what we're trying to rearrange this civil service business for?"—Washington Star.

As the Chicagoan Sees It.

"Have you noticed that New York's select circle has been cut down from 400 to 75?" asked the returned Chicagoan.

Of course it had been noticed.

"Well, if you ever go to New York," went on the Chicagoan, "you cannot fail to notice that the smaller the circle of the very elect may be the greater the number of people you will meet who belong to it."—Chicago Post.

THE AFTERGLOW.

Georgia E. Bennett in Keokuk (Iowa) Unitarian Calendar.

Oh, wait for the afterglow
When the sun in the sky sinks low,
And the long light dies
In the Summer skies,
Then wait for the afterglow.

Oh, wait for the afterglow
When the crimson clouds fade and go,
And the wind, full west,
Brings a vague unrest,
Then wait for the afterglow.

Oh, wait for the afterglow
When the heart of the earth beats slow;
One pause—it must tell
All its hidden spell
In the light of the afterglow.

Oh, wait for the afterglow
When the light of this life sinks low,
And the long day dies
In the half-drawn sighs,
Then wait for the afterglow.

Oh, wait for the afterglow
When with hand clasped in hand we'll go
Toward the tender west
And in perfect rest,
Then wait for the afterglow.

Oh, wait for the afterglow
When the pulse of this life beats low,
And we know so well
What it meant to tell,
In the light of the afterglow.

ANOTHER FLEET FOR CHINA

British Vessels at Esquimault Ordered to be Ready to Start for Asia at 48 Hours' Notice.

FLAGSHIP IMPERIEUSE WAITS

The Pheasant Already at Sea—Order to Have the Armament of the Empress Boats Ready for Shipment on Short Notice.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 20.—Orders have been received at Esquimault by Rear Admiral Palliser from the Admiralty instructing him to have every vessel in his fleet ready to start for China on forty-eight hours' notice.

Immediately all was bustle around the dock yards, the crews of the different vessels being busily engaged rushing coal and provisions on board. Then came an order for the Pheasant to start on her trip across the Pacific to-day, she being nearer ready than the others. To-night she will be well out to sea. Later instructions were received for the Imperieuse, flagship of the station, to proceed to the scene of activity. It was announced at first that she would start on Saturday, but the order has been countermanded, and it is thought the Admiralty has received reassuring news.

It is not known whether or not Admiral Palliser would accompany her. It is not likely, unless the conditions in the Orient reach a climax, that the other vessels at present here will be ordered there. The Icarius is only a small vessel, and the Phaeton and Leander, having just completed a long voyage, are in need of some repairs. In fact, the Leander is already in the drydock and the Phaeton is to follow her. It is not known just where the Amphion is at present, but she has probably completed her work at Cohos Island and is coming North, being under orders to report at Esquimault.

The Leander will sail on Wednesday next.

The torpedo boat Destroyer will remain at Esquimault. The next order is one to have the armament of the Empress boats ready to be shipped on short notice.

RUSSIA INTIMIDATES CHINA.

M. Pavloff Threatens Reprisals for Proposed Concessions to England.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"At his second interview with the Tsung-li-Yamen yesterday, (Wednesday,) the remonstrance of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pavloff, was in the nature of intimidation against the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan. He threatened reprisals and a withdrawal of Russia's friendship and protection.

"The Chinese, while recognizing the advantages of the British terms as affording the best hope of maintaining the integrity of the empire, are wavering."

ENGLAND'S ARMY READY.

Lord Wolseley Says Better Pay Would Assure More Recruits.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—General Lord Garnet Wolseley, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of the British Army, speaking at a banquet in London this evening, refuted what he called "pessimist notions current about the army."

Lord Wolseley asserted that if England declared war to-morrow she could have two of the finest and most fully equipped army corps in readiness for any British port before ships could be prepared to embark them. He said furthermore that, if the men were better paid, there would be no difficulty in obtaining recruits.

The Daily Mail, commenting this morning on the recent Ministerial speeches and the proposed additions to the army and navy, thinks "it all proves that Lord Salisbury can be resolute when necessary."

Injured Missionary Out of Danger.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The German missionary Homeyer of the Namjung Station, who was recently robbed and wounded near a place called Langthen, has returned to Namjung. He is now out of danger. The Chinese authorities have taken measures to protect the missionary station and have promised satisfaction.

Kiao-Chau to be an Open Port.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai says:

"It is stated in official quarters here that Germany will make Kiao-Chau an open port, without exclusive privileges to Germans, and broadly on the lines adopted at Hongkong, the land being held under Crown leases.

IN BATTENBERG'S MEMORY.

Queen Victoria and the Princesses Attend Whippingham Church.

OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT, Jan. 20.—The annual commemoration of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who died at sea on Jan. 20, 1896, of fever, while on his way back to England from the Ashantee campaign, took place to-day at Whippingham Church, where his remains are resting. The ceremony was attended by Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, (Princess Henry of Battenberg,) Princess Helena, (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein,) and Princess Louise, (Marchioness of Lorne.)

The Battenberg sarcophagus was covered with wreaths.

EARL OF UXBRIDGE WEDS.

United to Miss Lilian Florence Maud Chetwynd in England.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Henry Cyril Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, was married this afternoon to Miss Lilian Florence Maud Chetwynd, eldest daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. The ceremony took place in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary. There were twelve bridesmaids and many notable people were present in church, and afterward attended the reception which followed the religious service. The bride and bridegroom received 400 presents.

Henry Cyril Paget is Earl of Uxbridge by courtesy only, his father, the fourth Marquis of Anglesey, having that as a minor title. Henry Paget, Marquis of Anglesey is a well-known clubman of London. The family seat is Beaudesut Park. Henry Cyril Paget was born in 1875. Sir George Chetwynd, in 1869, married Lady Florence Cecilia, daughter of the second Marquis of Anglesey. Lady Lilian is eighteen years old.

RACE TROUBLE IN PRUSSIA.

Bill to Settle Germans in Posen and Westphalia Debated in the Diet.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in explaining the bill for increasing the fund for settling German proprietors in Posen and Westphalia, said the measure was int nded to counteract the expansion of the Poles in the mixed districts and to strengthen the German element, adding:

"We have no hostile aim. We shall always live at peace with the Poles, if they become and remain honest Prussians."

Herr Jadzeniski, a Polish member, vigorously protested that the bill was unconstitutional, and complained of the "lack of paternal rule upon the part of the King toward the Poles."

The Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, indignantly repelled the charge. It was the Germans, he claimed, who ought to complain of undue favor shown the Poles.

Continuing, the Minister asserted that it was the duty of the kingdom to foster German customs and manners in the eastern provinces, and, he added, the Emperor-King was fully conscious of his duty in this respect. Eventually the bill was referred to the Budget Committee.

ANTI-JEW RIOTS IN FRANCE.

A Committee Decides to Hold a Demonstration on Sunday, Although It Has Been Prohibited.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Minister of the Interior, M. Barthou, at a Cabinet meeting to-day informed his colleagues of the measures taken to prevent street demonstrations. He added that the proposed demonstration on Sunday will be prohibited.

The trial of Emile Zola will begin before the Assize Court on Feb. 7.

From the Latin Quarter 2,00 students marched to the Hotel des Invalides, some raising shouts of "Vive l'Empereur." They then crossed the bridges, where the police divided them into two bodies. One demonstrated in front of the Pepinière Barracks, the other, numbering 500, demonstrated in front of M. Zola's house with the usual cries. The police finally dispersed them, after making thirty arrests.

Despite the Government prohibition, the Organizing Committee of Monday's anti-Semitic meeting at the Tivoli Vauxhall has decided to hold a public demonstration on Sunday afternoon.

Another student demonstration has taken place at Algiers. It was dispersed several times. Many arrests were made, and there were frequent fights in the Jewish market place, where several were slightly injured.

Altogether, there have been 115 arrests to-day, and many of those arrested are kept in custody.

At Rouen the police charged the students, but failed to disperse them. The troops have been consigned to barracks, and the police occupy the streets in force.

Anti-Semitic disturbances have taken place throughout the day at Nancy. Newspapers supporting Dreyfus were burned on the staircase of the university.

A dispatch from Epinal, capital of the Department of Vosges, situated about 190 miles from here, says the first anti-Jewish demonstration took place there to-day. Placards bearing the now popular cries, denouncing Zola and the Jews and upholding the army, were posted in front of the Jewish stores.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Posadowsky Tells the Reichstag Its Ends Might Be Thwarted.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Home Office estimates have led to a debate in the Reichstag during the last two days on Socialism, the speakers expressing opinions in accordance with the views of their respective parties.

Count Posadowsky, Minister for the Interior, made a speech to-day, during which he expatiated on the revolutionary character of Socialism, which, he asserted, would never attain its ends in Germany, "where the monarchical and dynastic sentiment is too deeply rooted, if the bourgeoisie, uniting with those religious forces which exercise a conciliatory influence upon the economic struggle, stand fast against the storm-flood of Social Democracy." [Applause.]

EGYPTIAN PRINCE'S DEATH.

An Alleged American Bride and Poison Connected with the Mystery.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 20.—Special advices from Egypt declare that Prince Said Ben Boussoo died recently under mysterious circumstances, which have led to the belief that he was poisoned. He was in perfect health, it is said, up to the day he married a young American, a union which caused much annoyance to the Khédive. The next day, the story continues, the Prince was suddenly seized with a mysterious malady, and died in agony a few hours afterward in the arms of his bride.

The story seems to have confounded Prince Said Ben Boussoo with Prince Mohamed Ali, brother of the Khédive, who, according to report, desired to marry a Philadelphia heiress.

The Plague Kills 851 in a Week.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.—During the past week the deaths from the bubonic plague numbered 851. From all causes there were 1,540 deaths. The exodus is increasing, and business is stagnant.

Foreign Obituary Notes.

HALLE, Jan. 20.—Prof. Taschenberg, the entomologist, is dead.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Robert Rankin, Chairman of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, is dead.

Actor Terriss Left $100,000.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The late William Terriss of the Adelphi Theatre, who was killed by the assassin Richard Prince, left nearly £20,000 ($100,000) to his widow and children.

Mr. Gladstone Goes Driving.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Cannes says that, although Mr. Gladstone's neuralgia continues, he went out driving this afternoon.

Dervishes Repulsed at Atbara.

CAIRO, Jan. 20.—The Dervishes made a raid yesterday north of Atbara. They were repulsed with the loss of five men killed.

SECOND ADAMOWSKI RECITAL.

Miss Lydia Eustis Sings at ex-Gov. Morton's House.

The second of the series of recitals of the Adamowski Trio and Miss Lydia Eustis, niece of the ex-Ambassador, which are given at the private houses of various fashionable New Yorkers, took place yesterday at the home of ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, 681 Fifth Avenue, and was well attended by society folk. The next recital will occur on Monday, Jan. 31, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street.

These concerts are managed by Miss Laura Post, and always begin at 4 P. M. Yesterday the trio, consisting of Mme. Szumowska-Adamowski, pianist; T. Adamowski, violinist, and J. Adamowski, violoncellist, played a selection in C minor from Brahms, and each member also played solos. Miss Eustis sang "Liebstreu" and "Meine Liebe ist Grün," by Brahms; Bohm's "Still wie die Nacht," and Schumann's "Ich Grolle Nicht."

Among the subscribers are Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. James H. Beekman, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. John A. Roer, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Peter Moller, Mrs. J. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. Henry Parrish, Jr., Miss Beatrice Post, Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., Mrs. William Street, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

DEBUT OF MISS J. B. DUNCAN.

Carl Schurz and Presidents Patton and Low Among the Guests.

The début of Miss Jeanie Belle Duncan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Paterson Duncan, which took place yesterday at the home of her parents, 9 East Sixty-fourth Street, was a most attractive affair, and brought together many prominent guests. The débutante was assisted in receiving by thirty young women, among whom were her sisters, Miss Duncan and Miss Elizabeth Whiteright Duncan, and Miss Adams, Miss Potter, Miss Vietor, Miss Flower, niece of ex-Gov. Flower, the Misses Eakin, and Miss Gillespie.

Mrs. Duncan wore lavender brocade, blue satin, and point lace, and carried green orchids. The débutante was gowned in white silk, embroidered with mousseline de soie, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., in which the reception was held, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schurz, President and Mrs. Francis L. Patton, of Princeton University; President and Mrs. Seth Low, of Columbia University; Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Vietor were among the visitors.

A supper, largely attended by young people, followed the reception, and there was also an informal dance. Mrs. Duncan and the Misses Duncan will receive on the first three Tuesdays in February.

Richmond's Chamber of Commerce.

The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors has elected the following officers for 1898: President—Charles W. Hunt; First Vice President—George J. Greenfield; Second Vice President—J. B. Pearson; Third Vice President—John M. Pendleton; Treasurer—A. K. Johnston; Secretary—Cornelius G. Kolf. Mr. Pearson succeeds Frank S. Gannon, who has removed from Staten Island, and Mr. Johnston replaces Col. A. L. King, who died a short time ago.

ART TREASURES AT AUCTION

Charles A. Dana's Porcelains and Pictures Soon to be Dispersed.

THE ART EVENT OF THE SEASON

The Collections Were for Years the Noted Editor's Chief Study and Delight—Their Most Famous Examples.

As was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES about a month ago, the art collections of Mr. Charles A. Dana will be sold by auction next month.

The porcelains with the pictures will be placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, together with the fine collection of French and English masterpieces owned by Mr. William H. Fuller, about Feb. 9. The Dana porcelains will be sold in the galleries on Feb. 17, 18, and 19, and the pictures will be sold with those of Mr. Fuller, at Chickering Hall, on the evening of Feb. 18.

Mr. Dana's chief hobby was the collection and study of Oriental porcelains, and it is generally conceded by connoisseurs that the six or seven hundred objects which he brought together form one of the two finest private collections in America. Every specimen is the best of its class, for while the collection is not as large as that of Mr. Walters of Baltimore, its specimens were secured more for the personal delight of their owner than with the general educational purpose that Mr. Walters had in forming his remarkable collection.

The decision of Mr. Dana's family to dispose of the art collections has been made with great reluctance, and the sole reason for the sale is that there is no one of the family who is so situated as to give them proper care. Mrs. Dana resides virtually alone in Mr. Dana's residence on upper Madison Avenue, where the collections are, and feels at her age that their possession is too great a care. Wanting, also, is the presence of their owner, who had given years of study and research to their acquisition, and whose chief delight in life was to spend his early morning hours among them. No connoisseur or littérateur of prominence who visited in New York in recent years felt that his visit was complete without an inspection of the Dana porcelains, and many New York friends of Mr. Dana also were accustomed to call upon him between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, knowing that they would then find him with his pictures and his porcelains, and that they could then enjoy and share the keen delight with which he inspected the various objects and the rare learning and knowledge of them which he possessed. The appreciation of oriental pottery and porcelains which is now so marked a feature of American art life, as well as the taste for their collection, is really due to Mr. Dana and to his friend, Mr. W. T. Walters of Baltimore, who died a few years ago. They were the first connoisseurs and art patrons to purchase intelligently these dainty relics of the old civilizations of the Orient, and to Mr. Walters's liberality in opening his Baltimore gallery to the public, and thus educating that public in the early art of Japan and China, and to the scholarly manner in which Mr. Dana talked and wrote in his newspaper of this art, present love of Oriental porcelains and the growing knowledge of them in this country are chiefly due. The dispersion, therefore, of such a collection as that made and owned by Mr. Dana is an art event of unusual importance.

The Dana porcelains are thoroughly representative of the different Oriental dynasties where they were produced, and give the opportunity for a comprehensive study of the art. Among them is the first peach-blow vase ever brought to America, considered by many connoisseurs the finest in existence; one of the three famous Hawthorne ginger jars, with covers, from the Saltoun collection, the others being owned by Mr. Walters and Mr. James A. Garland, and that absolutely unique specimen of Chinese porcelain, the Rose du Bary vase, which is said to have cost $12,000.

Mr. Dana's collection of pictures, while not as important as his porcelains, is still a very choice one, and some are among the most representative examples of famous modern artists obtainable. Particularly notable are the Corot, the famous "Danse d'Amour"; the Diaz, "La Marais aux Grenouilles"; Millet's "Turkey Herder," a superb example; the Jacque, the celebrated "Sheep in the Forest"; Rousseau's "Hay Field," and the fine Daubigny, "On the Oise." These five canvases of the Barbizon school form in themselves a rarely notable collection. Mr. Dana owned, in addition, the splendid "Bucintoro" of Ziem, and Courbet's "Seashore."

To this sale art connoisseurs and patrons will flock from all over the country, and it is probable that several of the pictures and numerous specimens of the porcelains will find their way to Europe, for the picture and porcelain collectors of England and France have long been acquainted with the importance and value of the Dana collections. The details of the sale have not yet been entirely arranged, but enough has been settled to enable this announcement to be made.

DRAMATIC ASTORIA MORNING.

Well-Known Artists Contribute to Life's Fresh Air Fund.

The popularity of the morning vaudeville and theatrical breakfast idea introduced by the managers of Life's Fresh Air Fund this Winter was again proved yesterday morning, when the ballroom of the Astoria Hotel was uncomfortably crowded.

The morning was called a dramatic one, and the programme was made up of two one-act plays, selections by the Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra, recitations by Miss Julie Opp, and the production of the second act of "Divorcons," by Mrs. Minnie Madden-Fiske, Frederic De Belleville, Forrest Robinson, Wilfred North, and other members of Mrs. Fiske's company. Charles Walcot and Mrs. Whiffen first appeared in the one-act sketch "Yellow Roses." This was followed by a Southern sketch by Burr McIntosh, entitled "The Colonel's Ward."

A feature of the entertainment was the appearance of ex-State Senator James Otis on the stage to make announcements in the place of the regular stage director, Mr. McIntosh. After the entertainment the five or six hundred women present and the twenty or twenty-five men flocked into the adjoining Astor Gallery, where they enjoyed a dainty breakfast, served at small tables.

The Feast of St. Agnes.

The feast of St. Agnes will be fittingly celebrated at her votive church in East Forty-third Street on Sunday next. The decorations of the church and altar will be typical of the virgin martyr—pure white and scarlet predominating. The Bishop of Hartford will be celebrant of the Pontifical Mass and Archbishop Corrigan will preside in the chancel. Dr. Cambell, the eloquent Jesuit, who is the President of St. John's College, will preach the sermon. Haydn's Imperial Mass will furnish the greater part of the musical programme. In addition, there will be the Kyrie by Beethoven, "Cantantibus Organis" by Capossi, a new and notable work; a processional hymn to St. Agnes by Dr. Brann, the rector of the church, and the postlude "Laudate Dominum" by Gounod.

Menhaden Association Banquet.

The United States Menhaden Association held its annual meeting and banquet at the Astor House last night. This is the last meeting of the association. Hereafter all its members will be members of the new English organization, which has been formed to absorb the present menhaden industry of the United States. The new concern, which has about $5,000,000 capital, will be known as the American Fishing Company. The officers of the old association are D. T. Church of Tiverton, R. I., President; V. P. Frank, Greenport, L. I., Vice President, and W. B. Church, Tiverton, R. I., Secretary and Treasurer. About 100 were present.

Dr. Leipziger's Lecture.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in New York City, will speak on "Libraries in the Public Schools," this afternoon at 4 o'clock. This will be the third lecture of the series offered by the Public Education Association.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

An Interesting Novelty by Massenet at the Third Concert.

The third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was one of the most delightful entertainments which that delightfully entertaining organization has ever given here. It was attended by a large audience, which, according to a time-dishonored custom, spent most of its enthusiasm upon the solo features. When will the New York public reach that beatific state of musical culture in which the creation of the composer is regarded as of more importance than the musician who performs it?

The programme last night consisted of the Academic overture of Brahms, the dramatic scena, "Ah, perfido," of Beethoven; Jules Massenet's incidental music to "Les Erinnyes," an antique drama by Charles Marie Leconte de Lisle, the air "Dich Theure Halle" from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and Dr. Antonin Dvorak's symphony, "From the New World." The singer was Mme. Lillian Nordica.

The incidental music composed by Massenet for De Lisle's modern imitation of Aeschylus is one of the most satisfactory productions of the gifted Frenchman. It possesses what much of his opera music—not all of it—lacks, and that is character. This music of Massenet, saturated as it is with those traits of the French nature which make a Frenchman the Greek of the modern world, has an atmosphere of its own. It makes the hearer think of Gluck, and Gluck was as near to the modern conception of Greek in his music as it seems possible to be.

Aside from its character this music is conspicuously beautiful in its thematic ideas and in the chaste clearness of its form and orchestral treatment. It is admirably made from beginning to end, and gives a satisfying impression of grace. It was most excellently played last night, and the 'cello solo in the invocation at the close of the "Scène Religieuse" was played with so much beauty of tone and expression by Mr. Alwyn Schroeder that it called forth long-continued applause.

The "Academic Overture" was played with an abundance of precision and spirit and the Dvorak symphony with great attention to details, albeit Mr. Paur showed a disposition unduly to hurry the tempi here and there, particularly in the first movement. But the performance was, on the whole, admirable.

Mme. Nordica was in superb voice, and she sang both her arias in a manner that left nothing to be desired. Her stature as an interpreter of dramatic music is constantly growing, and in the Beethoven air last night she soared to splendid heights. After the Wagner air the audience fought hard for an encore, but Mr. Paur does not permit the Sunday night habit to prevail in his presence. May his tribe increase.

PINERO'S NEW COMEDY.

"Trelawny of the Wells" Produced in London Last Night.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Arthur W. Pinero's new four-act comedietta "Trelawny of the 'Wells'" was produced this evening at the Court Theatre. It is a brilliant play, mirthful and fantastic from first to last, brimming with close observation of character and wit and fully sustaining its author's reputation.

The acting was excellent. Miss Irene Vanbrugh made a winsome and ideal heroine; and the Earl of Rosslyn, the first British peer to adopt the actor's profession for a livelihood, bore himself with great sincerity.

There was an exceedingly "smart" audience, largely due to Earl Rosslyn's début. Such a crowd of aristocrats looked on that it were almost useless to particularize. The Earl of Londesborough, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Kilmorey, Baron Ribblesdale, Viscount Chelsea, and Lord Vane-Tempest were in the house. Several of these noblemen were accompanied by their wives.

Mrs. Arthur Paget had a large box party, including Miss Muriel Wilson, Sir John Lister-Kaye and Lady Lister-Kaye, Lady Squire Bancroft, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Colegate, and Mrs. "Jack" Leslie. It is reported that the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Rosslyn were also present.

The play had an enthusiastic reception, Mr. Pinero and the principal members of the company being called before the curtain. The critics, in their reviews to-morrow of the performance, will be fairly favorable in their comment upon Lord Rosslyn. The Times will say that the Earl is an "actor of distinct promise, whose natural amateurishness fits his part agreeably." The Daily Telegraph will say that he has still a deal to learn.

The time of the comedy is some time in the early sixties, the place is London, the action passes in lodgings at Brydon Crescent, Clerkenwell, at Sir William Gower's, in Cavendish Square, and on the stage of the Pantheon Theatre during a rehearsal. The subject of Mr. Pinero's humor and satire this time is the old, old one of the relations of "society" and "the stage," and each of those venerable institutions comes in for its share of the fun. Rose Trelawny, an actress of the Bagnigge-Wells (Sadlers Wells) Theatre, is about to retire from the stage to wed Arthur Gower, son of Vice Chancellor Sir William Gower, and a supper is given in her honor at the lodgings of her friends, the Telfers. She is invited to visit the Gowers in their town house, that she may become better acquainted with the fine society she is going to mingle with the rest of her life. The result of this visit is Miss Trelawny's precipitate return to the practice of her profession.

The group of theatrical personages is drawn with rich humor, and, of course, exact knowledge, and some of the dialogue is rather overladen with theatrical technicalities.

TO SWELL THE ACTORS' FUND.

Plans Made for an Annual Vaudeville Benefit.

An important meeting of the Actors' Fund of America was held at its rooms yesterday for the purpose of discussing ways and mean for a vaudeville benefit in behalf of the fund. The directors of the fund appreciate the fact that the fund is in danger of losing a good share of its annual income through the new city charter, which makes no provision for the apportionment of the theatrical license money to the fund as heretofore. Consequently they are trying to make up the loss. Tony Pastor presided, and in his address to the members present he stated that it was necessary to add to the fund's income by means of frequent benefits, and he called attention to the apparent backwardness of the vaudeville profession in this respect.

It was determined to hold a benefit on Sunday evening, Feb. 20, at Koster & Bial's, the free use of the house having been offered by Manager Alfred Aarons. Many pledges were then made by those present, and it is probable that the bill will be a phenomenal one.

It was decided to make this kind of an entertainment an annual affair hereafter, to be conducted by vaudeville managers exclusively and contributed to by vaudeville artists only.

Coming Opera Attractions.

The opera to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House will be "Die Meistersinger," with Mme. Gadski as Eva, Herr Kraus as Walter, Herr Fischer as Hans Sachs, and Mme. Staudigl as Magdalene. To-morrow afternoon Messrs. Damrosch & Ellis will introduce in "Faust" three of their new artists, who will make their first appearance in this city. The prima donna rôle, Marguerite, will, of course, be assumed by Mme. Melba. In the part of Siebel, instead of a contralto singing it, Mlle. Toronta, the new soprano, will be heard. M. Ibos will appear as Faust, Signor Campanari as Valentine, and M. Boudouresque, another newcomer, will be the Mephistopheles.

Milada Czerny's Eyesight Fails.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Milada Czerny, the child pianist, has lost her eyesight. The talented girl, who is not yet five years old, has been compelled to give up concert engagements in New York and Boston.

A Reception at St. Mark's.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Rylance held a reception at the rectory of St. Mark's Church, 11 Livingston Place, yesterday afternoon and evening. An elaborate supper was served in the evening, and afterward the organist of St. Mark's, William Edward Mulligan, presented a musical programme which he had prepared for the occasion. Charles De Vaux Royer gave some violin solos. Miss Anna L. Kelly, soprano, and Mrs. Leclair Mulligan, contralto, sang. Mrs. Walter E. Bentley, the wife of the vicar of St. Mark's, assisted in receiving. Mrs. Henry C. Potter, the wife of Bishop Potter, was among the guests.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

J. A. Philbrick Marries Miss Elizabeth Van V. Wilson at Central Presbyterian Church.

BRIDAL PARTY PHOTOGRAPHED

Ceremony Marked by the Unique Color Effects of the Costumes—Dr. Smith Officiates—Other Marriages of Importance.

In the Central Presbyterian Church, at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, Miss Elizabeth Van Valzah Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Wilson, was married to John Alden Philbrick. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the church.

Previous to the ceremony the bridesmaids came out of a room near the altar, and passed down the middle aisle of the church to meet the bride at the rear. The bridal procession proper, which then started to the strains of the Wedding March from "Lohengrin," was headed by the ushers, J. M. Philbrick, Dr. William Van V. Hayes, Charles Halsted Mapes, N. D. Lancaster, Charles Sims, and Dr. John R. Shannon. The bridesmaids, Miss Edith Orlady, Miss Louise Brown, Miss Caroline Eveleth, Miss Isabel Niles Blake, and Miss Sue Havens, who followed, wore black picture hats and carried Easter lilies. Their costumes furnished a unique effect, as they each represented a different shade of yellow or orange, while the palest yellow gown worn was that of Miss Mary Eleanor Wilson, the bride's sister, who came next. She also wore a black hat, and carried pink orchids and violets.

The bride, an unusually handsome girl, came in on the arm of her brother, who gave her away. She wore ivory-white satin, with a long train, and white tulle veil, fastened with a diamond circle and with lilies of the valley, and she carried the same flower. A diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom, was worn in the neck of her gown. She met the bridegroom, attended by Judson S. Todd, the best man. The Mendelssohn Wedding March was played as the bridal party passed out of the church.

There was a wedding reception at the home of the bride's mother, 348 West Fifty-seventh Street, at which the bridal party, which formed a brilliant group, was photographed by flashlight, much to the interest of the guests. The house was appropriately decorated. Mr. Philbrick is a graduate of Amherst College of the Class of '86, a merchant in this city, and a member of the Colonial Club. He and his bride will live at the Sevilla, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Black—Boynton.

The wedding of Miss Delight Boynton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Augustus Boynton of 3 East Sixty-second Street, and Jerrold William Black of Syracuse, took place at 8 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J., performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives and intimate friends.

The parlors had been most beautifully decorated with Kentia palms, Mexican brakes, myrtle, crabapple blossoms, almond, forsythia, tulips, roses, and other plants, and the prie-dieu, adorned with a wreath of Bride roses, was placed before a huge screen of palms. The decorations were by Stumpp. A stringed orchestra played the wedding music. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin gown, the waist of which was trimmed with rare old point lace, worn by her mother at her wedding, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was fastened by a spray of orange blossoms, and on the bodice of her gown was a diamond and pearl pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Delight Dickinson, her little niece, attended her as maid of honor. State Senator Horace White of Albany was Mr. Black's best man. The ushers were Frederick Collins of Elmira, Frederick Johnson, Irving C. Gaylord, and Henry Wilkinson. A reception, held from 8:30 to 10 P. M., was attended by some 200 people.

Simmons—Mason.

Miss Jessie Fremont Mason, daughter of Mrs. E. Mason of 143 Madison Avenue, was married to Chester Simmons of Seabright, N. J., in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, at 5 P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor officiated. The two Misses Simmons, sisters of the bridegroom, acted as bridesmaids. John Slade was best man, and the ushers were Howard Slade, Prescott Slade, William H. Taylor, and Alger C. Gildersleeve. A small reception followed, at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. Simmons is a broker, with an office at 90 Broadway, a member of the Stock Exchange, and of the New York Athletic Club. He is a stepson of Washington E. Connor.

Curtis—Bryon.

Miss Evelyn Louise Bryon, daughter of Mrs. Louise Bryon of 141 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, and William H. Curtis of Manhattan were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Reilly. Miss Phyllis Elizabeth Bryon, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. John Curtis, a brother of the groom, was best man. The bride was given away by her uncle, James Bryon. A reception was held, which was attended by about a hundred guests.

Amerman—Young.

Miss Katherine Young and Henry Amerman were married at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon in the building now occupied by St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Sixty-ninth Street, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Treat, officiating. Miss Noroella Young, her sister, attended her as maid of honor, and the best man was Frederick Amerman of Brooklyn. The ushers were John J. Desmond, John M. Kyle, Dr. E. C. Baldwin, and C. A. Baldwin.

Newport Society Betrothal.

NEWPORT, Jan. 20.—The engagement of Miss Blanche Tuckerman of this city, granddaughter of Joseph Tuckerman, whose villa faces Touro Park on Mill Street, near Bellevue Avenue, to M. A. Cherettier, a well-known banker of Paris, has been announced.

READINGS FROM SCRIBE'S WORKS

G. Castegnier Heard at the Waldorf-Astoria.

G. Castegnier, the French lecturer, gave readings from the French dramatist Eugene Scribe yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was the second in the series of four readings which M. Castegnier is giving. He devoted considerable time to telling about the early troubles of the author, who was born in 1791. He then described the efforts of Scribe in collaboration with the Society for the Protection of the Rights of Authors. He told of the many benevolences of Scribe later in life and of some of his difficulties with great composers with whom he had dealings, notably Meyerbeer.

He then recommended to his hearers certain of Scribe's works for them to read, among them being "L'Amant Bossa," "Valérie," "Bertrand et Raton," "Le Verre d'Eau," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Bataille de Dames," and "Les Doigts de Fée." Next Thursday afternoon M. Castegnier will lecture on "La Bastille," and the following Tuesday evening will give some monologues.

Musical Teas for Women.

The musical teas which since October have been held on Friday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 207 East Forty-second Street, have become so popular that they are to be continued until April. "How to Make Homes Happy" has been the general theme of the short talks given on each of these afternoons by Miss Lucy Candler Kellogg, under which has come "The Management of Children," "The Selecting and Preparing of Good and Economical Foods," "Pleasant Recreations," and "Window Gardening," while a lending club of pictures has been formed. The women who attend these teas profess themselves greatly entertained and benefited. There is always good music and plenty of it. Even on the stormiest days there has been a goodly gathering. All women are welcome.

A GOLD MINE IN HIS DREAMS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 20.—J. L. Carey, a Grand Army man of this city, claims to have discovered a rich gold mine owing to dreams. Carey says one night last Summer he dreamed of the location of a rich claim four miles from Golden, Col.

The dream was repeated three times, and was so vivid that he started for the spot. He found the location as pictured in his dreams and has sent home samples of rich quartz taken from the claim, which experts declare will be one of the richest in Colorado.

ILLINOIS TOWN ROBBED.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Jan. 20.—City Clerk J. G. Varnell and his brother, G. L. Varnell, both of this city, are under arrest on charge of forgery and embezzlement against the former and larceny in the latter's case. Two weeks ago the Finance Committee found that $400 of orders which the Treasurer had failed to cancel as required by law had been abstracted from the city's safe.

Further investigation reveals the fact that bills allowed him as Varnell's clerk were raised and in some instances two were issued by him and signed by the Mayor for the same amounts only the numbers being different. The amount lost it is thought will exceed $2,000.

KATE FORSYTH DIES IN LONDON.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Private advices received in this city to-day announce the death in London yesterday of Kate Forsyth, the well-known actress.

Miss Forsyth was born in Philadelphia; at an early age she played comedy parts at Wood's Museum in that city. In 1874 she accepted an engagement in Albany with John Albaugh to play soubrette parts. Later on she tried Shakespearean parts, both in Albany and New York, with a certain amount of success. In 1876-7 she supported John T. Raymond in "The Mighty Dollar" and other plays. Then she returned to the Shakespearean drama, and became the leading lady of the late John McCullough. In 1888, after the death of Mr. McCullough, she went to England, where she appeared as the heroine in Ramsey Morris's "The Tigress." Failing to obtain recognition on the English stage, Miss Forsyth returned to this country, where she played the leading lady's part in a number of plays in the smaller cities of the United States.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Harrison.

Mr. James Harrison, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, died at his home in Mount Vernon, at 11:30 Wednesday evening, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Mr. Harrison was born in England, the son of a clergyman, and commenced his business life as a clerk in the Greenwich in 1835. In 1871, he was made President of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, and continued with that company until December of the same year, when the Corn Exchange was bankrupted by the Boston fire. In December, 1872, he was appointed Superintendent of Surveys of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and continued as such until 1888, when, with the growing infirmity of years, he was made Assistant Superintendent of Surveys. In January, 1844, he married Miss Eliza De Graw, an own cousin of Mr. James Yereance. His wife died some ten years ago, her death closely following the death of an only son. Two daughters survive him. The funeral service will be held at his late residence at Mount Vernon on Saturday evening.

Eugene R. Leland.

Eugene R. Leland, who for many years was associated in business with ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, died at his home, 33 West Twelfth Street, yesterday. He had been ill for a long time, suffering from a complication of stomach troubles, and was confined to his bed since the middle of December.

Mr. Leland was born in this city in 1834, and at the age of fourteen years went to Milwaukee and there he received the greater part of his education. He became teller in George Smith's bank there, and afterward went to Eau Claire, Wis., where he engaged in the banking business with Clark & Ingraham. In 1876 Mr. Leland came to New York, and for a time devoted his attention, with Prof. E. L. Yeaman, to the Popular Science Monthly. In 1878 he became one of the officers of the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad, and soon after began a business association with Calvin S. Brice, which continued up to the time of his death. In 1884 Mr. Leland married Miss Minnie Williard. The widow and two children survive him.

Mrs. Isabel Simpson Higbee.

Mr

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR St. New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

J. S. STANTON,
DEALER IN
THE BEST INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES,
16 and 18 Broad St., New York.
Telephone, Cortlandt 2487.

FINANCIAL.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
I have positive information that a certain stock will advance fifty points or more from present prices, and the movement will commence at once. This information can only be obtained from me through a personal interview, and upon your agreement to trade in 100 shares for my account, paying me the profit thereon at the conclusion of the deal. Prompt action is necessary and correspondence upon this particular subject is not solicited. CHARLES HUGHES, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

Notice
To Holders of Bonds.
On Monday, January 10th, 1898, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bonds, (issue 1881,) were drawn for retirement, viz.: Nos. 3938, 3590, 3790, 3678, 3743, and 3495.
Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1898, these Bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.

FOR SALE
$250,000
FIRST CLASS BONDS.
Principal and interest payable in GOLD. 45 years to run, yielding to purchaser about 5 %. Earnings twice the total interest charges. LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
E. C. BENEDICT & CO.,
29 BROAD ST.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The professional interests on the Stock Exchange are more largely on the bear than on the bull side just now, and this represents a rather material change from the situation existing at the beginning of the year. It does not mean that manipulation to put up and maintain the market value of specialties has disappeared, but indicates merely that the room trading contingent think they see profits in making short sales. These same traders fought the advance in the market of last Summer, becoming bullish only when quotations were at the top. That they are now flocking together on the bear side is not a spectacle which will very much alarm the veteran observers in Wall Street.

***

Commission house transactions are not large at present, but in that quarter it is clearly seen that so far as the general public is concerned there continues to be a feeling of the utmost confidence in the business situation. Outside of Wall Street there seem to be few blue spots, practically none outside some labor complications in New England.

***

Virtually the only warrant for anything else than business cheerfulness is in the fact that Congress is at work doing what its experts can to create disturbance. Yesterday there was a chill for the financial markets in the news that efforts had failed to head off Senator Teller's resolution to cheapen the National credit. But even despite sensational reports of this kind from Washington, few long stocks were sold, for there still is an abiding confidence among investors that no such National misfortune can come as is involved in the proposition to make a rush toward a silver basis.

***

Of the various groups of stocks, those having Klondike relationship were distinctly the strongest in yesterday's transactions. Local transit stocks were under pressure, Manhattan being especially attacked. Local gas stocks, on the other hand, were given some new show of strength, while the anthracite coal stocks as a rule declined—possibly because of the early publication of annual reports.

The short interest in the general market is larger than it has averaged at any time lately.

***

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $7,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 129.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Bay State Gas	⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Brook. Union Gas	1	North American	½
Canadian Pac.	2½	Ontario & West	⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1½	O. Imp. 5th in. pd.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	¾	Oreg. R. R. & N.	1¼
Den. & Rio G. de pf.	1	Or. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Oreg. Short Line	1⅛
Gen. Electric	½	Pullman Car	⅜
Lake E. & W. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	¾
Long Island	½	W. & L. E. pf. T. R. $1 as. pd.	1½
Mobile & Ohio	⅛		
Nat. Lead	⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Delaware & Hud.	1
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1¼	Del., L. & W.	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Ill. Central	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	⅛	Laclede Gas pf.	½
Buff., R. & P.	2½	Lake Shore	¾
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	⅞	Manhattan Cons.	⅞
Chicago & Alton	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Clev., L. & W. pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Col., H. V. & T.	1	West. Union Tel.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Mid. 1st	1	Or. Imp. con. 5s, in. pd.	2¾
B. & O. 1st, Parks Branch	2⅞	Or. Sh. Line, inc. A.	2⅜
Int. & G. N. 3d	2	Or. Sh. L. inc. B.	2
Kan. Pac. 6s, '96, X M. C.	1	People's Gas, Chi., 2d gtd. 6s	3
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1⅝	Seat., L. S. & E. 1st	3
Mo. Pac. 1st col. 5s	2	U. Pac. 6s, '99, X. M.	1
Mobile & Ohio 4s	1¼	C.	5
Or. Imp. 1st. t. r.	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

Bond Declined.

Manhattan Elevated 4s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $142,959,496; balances, $9,391,133; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,039,828.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅛ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81⅜@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¾@57¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

***

On the Stock Exchange 4,000 shares of Phoenix sold at .09@.10. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Catalpa sold at .09, 200 Chollar at .23, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 200 Hale & Norcross at 1.25, 600 Iron Silver at .37@.40, 500 Ophir at .55, 500 Pharmacist at .08. On the Mining Exchange 9,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01 buyer 10, 150 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½, 7,000 Alamo at .03⅛ @.03⅜, 7,000 Cripple Creek consolidated at .10¼@.11, 9,000 Cannon Ball at .004¼@.004⅝ @.004½, 5,000 Garfield at .06¾@.07¼, 6,600 Golden Fleece at .53½@.54½, 9,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04¼@.04½, 11,000 Justine at .01⅛@ .01¼, 700 Lillie at .71@.72, 2,000 Old Gold at .000½, 175,000 Sentinel at .007¾@.008¾ buyer 30@.007@.007⅛, 1,000 Union at .14¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific ⅝, to 92¼; New York Central ½, to 116½; St. Paul ⅜, to 98⅜; Reading ⅝, to 11⅜; Louisville and Nashville ⅜, to 58⅜; Atchison ¼, to 13¼; Pennsylvania ¼, to 59⅞, and Erie first preferred ⅛, to 39¼. Declined—Illinois Central ¼, to 110. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 13-16 for money and 3-16, to 112 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,266,000; circulation decreased £477,000; bullion increased £728,918; other securities decreased £629,000; other deposits decreased £1,485,000; public deposits increased £2,056,000; notes reserve increased £1,190,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 41.45 per cent., is now 43.87 per cent., against an advance from 50.50 per cent. to 52.15 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 11,850,000 francs; Treasury accounts current decreased 18,950,000 francs; French gold on hand decreased 6,200,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 63,375,000 francs; silver on hand increased 2,025,000 francs.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.60 and in Rome at 104.95. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 2½c.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Mr. W. C. Ashwell of the Stock Exchange house of Ashwell & Co. talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding general business conditions and stock market prospects. Mr. Ashwell is bullishly inclined, looking for a great demand for speculative and investment shares which promise good results, and he views with a degree of surprise any opinion that expresses doubt as to the actual improvement in the manufacturing and commercial situation. Mr. Ashwell said:

"This country has had three or four years of depression and has been on the verge of panic. The rest of the world in the same period also suffered notably from depression. In such times, however, many things happen which enable business men to effect economies in various directions, and adversity often leads to new and better methods. It is not alone that good times are due, following the long period of depressed general business, but they are destined to remain with us for several years as the result of the operation of a new conservatism among both consumers and producers.

"There is a great deal of inquiry, particularly for bonds. The good dividend payers are eagerly sought by the public, but as these are taken up the demand for profitable investments will be felt in the market for stocks. Railway stocks are in good demand, and there can be little doubt that many of them will be put upon a dividend basis of 4 to 5 per cent. Bonds are now scarce, and when the interest yield on what is available in the bond market becomes lower the demand will turn to the speculative stocks which assure bigger returns. Many roads that have been engaged in building up their properties in the past years are now mentioned by investors as likely to go on a permanent dividend basis. A good many stocks are to-day being sold away below their value.

"Manipulation may send down speculative stocks for a time, but there can be no question as to their selling higher during this year than they have done in many years. I do not think there is any probability of our having high money rates. Judging from the very best advices on that subject, it is likely that money will continue cheap, and I cannot see how there can be anything in the nature of stringency.

"Fears of the introduction of legislative matters certain to cause market declines are to be expected, but they are not based on any likelihood that adverse measures will be passed by Congress. It is the agitation of them that causes uneasiness. Once the foreign investor can securely feel that we have no intention of paying our debts in silver there will be the largest buying of good American securities that has ever been known. A settlement of the currency question on some satisfactory gold basis would allay all existing fears and strengthen the market, and I believe that the present Administration will do something to redeem its pledges in this direction, no matter what precise form legislation may take.

"Gold imports to this country have been offset by the selling back to us our own securities; otherwise we should already have had immense shipments of gold from abroad.

"The future of the country can discourage no one. Conditions are entirely favorable. I am confident that the present year will bring the business affairs of the United States as high above anything attained in recent prosperous times as they have gone below that level in times of depression. The man that cannot realize that the industries and mercantile interests of this country have started in for healthy progress is not to be regarded as much of a thinking individual. All the facts point in the direction of prosperity, and he looks out superficially into the subject who cannot see evidences of great improvement in the increases recorded from week to week in railroad earnings and in the purchasing power of the whole people."

KLONDIKE STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Klondike stocks and bonds were the strongest and most active features of yesterday's market. In the face of heavy professional selling the Northern Pacific stocks held up without any show of weakness. The common sold as high as 28, and, despite the attacks upon it, kept above 27 all day. Northern Pacific preferred sold above 65, and did not go below 64½. The trading in both stocks was heavy, over 36,000 shares of the common and over 24,000 shares of the preferred changing hands.

Of late the persistent and aggressive buying of the Northern Pacific stocks has been a matter of much comment in Wall Street, and, although insiders are and have been enthusiastically bullish, it is not generally believed that they have been doing all of the buying. Daily there come indications that powerful financial interests are at work in the stocks, and these indications are making it more and more evident that European interests are largely identified with the purchases. Many Wall Street men are finding close connection between Mr. Morgan's present European trip and the simultaneous strength of the Northern Pacific stocks.

Oregon Improvement certificates sold up to 30 yesterday, and made a net gain of 1¼ points for the day. Oregon Navigation sold at and closed at 50, a gain of 1½ points over Wednesday's closing. Oregon Short Line touched 25, and gained 1⅛ points net. In none of these Oregon stocks did the sales amount to more than 4,000 shares. Their bonds were also strong. Oregon Short Line 6s sold at 125¼. The company's first consolidated 5s sold at 99¼. The income 5s, Series A, sold up to 63⅞.

Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern 1sts were remarkably strong and active. They sold up to and closed at 76. Wisconsin Central 1sts sold at 42¼. Wall Street gossip has it that these latter bonds may be exchanged for Northern Pacific 3ds.

Union Pacific stock was active to the extent of nearly 25,000 shares, and held strong despite professional selling. Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, on light transactions, also showed firmness. The consolidated 5 per cent. bonds of the latter company sold at 57, and were quite active. Much talk is to be heard regarding the probability of a consolidation of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf with the Union Pacific system.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The local railway stocks were heavy yesterday, although they all fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits. Manhattan Elevated, on transactions of over 26,000 shares, sold as low as 116, and lost net a full point during the day. The stock was kept under constant pressure, and several times was raided in the interest of a group of traders who for some time past have been drawing their inspiration from one of the ablest of Wall Street's fable manufacturers.

Metropolitan Street Railway was dull, but little more than 3,000 shares changing hands. The stock fluctuated between 140½ and 138½, closing at 140, with a fractional loss. There is a short interest in Metropolitan Street Railway, which came into existence when the stock was around 133, a short time ago. The bearish feeling on the stock resulted from advance information of the deal whereby the Third Avenue Railroad acquired control of the Huckleberry line. The announcement of this was expected to have a bad effect on Metropolitan stock, and a considerable short line of it was then put out.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, on transactions of a little more than 6,000 shares, made a fractional decline yesterday. Third Avenue Railroad was inactive.

SPECULATIVE PLANS IN SUGAR.

Sugar Trust, after showing notable strength in the first hour yesterday, sagged back to 136¼, and finished the day with a net decline of 1 point. The transactions in the stock aggregated about 40,000 shares. The room attributed the early strength of the stock to buying by important interests. Wall Street men who have been closely watching the recent course of Sugar Trust believe that there is on foot some manipulative plan which will have sensational results, but as to the nature of which the Street can do nothing but conjecture at the present time. Sugar Trust earnings are known to be tremendous, but the demands upon the company's resources by the trade wars which are imminent may prove to be equally heavy. There is a large short interest in the stock, however, the room traders being uniformly bearish.

NORTH AMERICAN ACTIVE.

North American Company stock jumped suddenly into prominence yesterday. For some time past the stock has been inactive, daily transactions in it being extremely light. Yesterday, however, nearly 18,000 shares changed hands, and the stock sold as high as 5½, closing within a fraction of that price. The heavy trading was due to reports of a proposed scheme for a reconstruction of the company's business, and rumors of a dividend on the preferred stock of the Milwaukee Street Railway, which is the North American Company's principal asset. This latter company, it is claimed, has been showing large earnings of late. Toward the close of business the room traders began to buy North American, and the stock was most active just before the close.

EDISON ELECTRIC OF NEW YORK.

The purchase of a single 100 shares of Edison Electric Illuminating of New York yesterday put that stock up 5 points, the transaction being made at 135. Edison Electric is steadily finding new favor among investors, and its improved earnings are monthly presenting evidence of the stock's steadily increasing worth.

AS TO HAWAIIAN SUGAR.

Hawaiian Sugar showed much firmness yesterday. On transactions of about 3,000 shares, the stock sold up to 31¾, where it closed. Practically all of the buying was done by houses with Washington connections. There has been considerable buying of the stock by the same houses recently, and some Wall Street observers see in this significance as to the ultimate disposal by the Senate of the Hawaiian annexation question.

COVER FOR THE OUTSIDE BOARD.

Among the outside security brokers yesterday there was shown a marked difference of opinion as to the advisability of accepting the offer made by Mr. D. O. Mills of a room on the first floor of the Mills Building, rent free, in which the "outside board" may meet and do its trading. Mr. Mills's tenants object to the board blocking the entrance to the building, and the police also have objections to the board's occupancy of the Broad Street sidewalk. Consequently there has been of late much uncertainty as to the future trading ground of the outside brokers.

The offer of a room in the Mills Building would seem to propose a settlement of this uncertainty, but yesterday there was considerable objection to any such move. The representatives of Stock Exchange houses were most persistent in their refusal to go into the Mills Building room, claiming that the Stock Exchange might construe such occupancy as evidence of a regularly organized Exchange, and as such refuse to allow its members to do any business therein. On the other hand, it was argued that no organization would be necessary, and that the congregation of brokers would be no more of an "Exchange" than when meeting on the curb.

Some of the brokers, among whom were those who do most of the trading in Standard Oil certificates, went into the room yesterday, and for a while there were two outside security boards, one comfortably housed and the other damp and umbrella-covered. Later, however, practically all of the brokers congregated on the "curb" again.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Cuban policy of President McKinley sustained by the House.

Introduction in the Assembly of a bill fixing telephone rentals in New York City at $85 a year.

Rapid progress of arrangements for the issue of 3½ per cent. mortgage bonds by Michigan Central to retire the existing funded debt.

Union Pacific first mortgage bonds of 1897, 1898, and 1899 stricken from the Stock Exchange lists, having been redeemed.

Advance in both passenger and freight rates by companies transporting traffic for the Klondike.

No progress being made by coal conference in Chicago toward reaching a scale in a number of States. Differences between operators themselves as well as between operators and miners.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of $2 per share on Pullman's Palace Car stock.

Incorporation at Trenton of the American Glucose Sugar Refining Company, a rival of so-called Glucose Trust.

Notification of Brooklyn Bridge Commissioners by President Rossiter of Brooklyn Heights Railroad that the trolley cars of the company will make trial trips across the bridge to-morrow morning.

Application to Stock Exchange of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern to have listed $6,000,000 second mortgage extended gold bonds of 1947.

Illinois Steel Company to commence the creation of a slab mill at a cost of $400,000, and which will employ 1,000 men.

No reduction in Bank of England rate of discount despite easier money conditions. Reduction from 5 to 4 per cent. in Imperial Bank of Germany's discount rate.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$7,002
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	6,398
Flint and Pere Marquette	8,943
Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis	305
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	28,644

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the transactions yesterday in the market for outside securities the traction stocks remained practically unchanged. There was a good investment demand for Broadway and Seventh Avenue at the highest figures reached this year and a steady investment demand for Brooklyn City at a price slightly below 205.

An improvement took place in the local gas list. East River old stock was sold at close to 80, and Standard was strong at 140. On light transactions, Mutual made an advance of over 10 points. Out-of-town gas stocks were without feature. Reports of the earnings of Consolidated Gas of New Jersey, which represents a plant at Long Branch and others at points on the Jersey coast to the south of that place, were encouraging to holders of the bonds and stocks of the company.

Standard Oil was again the favorite among the industrials, a new record price being made by it—893. When this figure was announced there was considerable excitement among the brokers. Bears on Electro-Pneumatic were disappointed because the stock held firm despite the assessment talk. Brokers representing well-informed interests were again active buyers of Electro-Pneumatic, pointing out that the small assessment called for will place the company in a much stronger financial position.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	203	204
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5	6½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	107
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	53	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	92½
Kings County Elevated	3	4
Kings County Traction	47	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2½	4
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	175	177
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65½	66½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	93½	
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	28½	
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	102½	103
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	315	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111½	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105½	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	140	143
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	153	157
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20½	19½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	86	86¾
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	36	39
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	34	35
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	93¾	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	114	116
Malt Common	24½	25
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	350	357
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	392	393
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	157	158
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	66	70
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52	52¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	153
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	40
Wool Exchange	110	112

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Irving	145
American Exch.	167	Mercantile	168
Broadway	220	National Union	226
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	230
City	700	New York County	700
Columbia	140	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	207	Seaboard National	174
Continental	127	Second National	450
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Shoe & Leather	99½
Garfield National	700	Seventh National	100
German-American	115	Tradesmen's	105
Hanover	368	West Side	275
Imp. & Traders'	525	Western National	135

There was a sale of 10 shares of Shoe and Leather at 99½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends as follows have been declared:

The Proctor & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, semi-annual, 6 per cent. on the common stock, payable Feb. 15, and the Hudson River Bank of the City of New York, 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1.

Sancton & Hanau announce that they have formed a new copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and stock brokerage business. Mr. Sancton is the Stock Exchange member of the firm.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—New York Biscuit was the leader again to-day, with heavy sales between 64½ and 64⅝, the close being 64⅜. Lake Street Elevated was lower, opening at 13¾, and closing at 13½ after touching 14. Chicago City Railway sold at 237½ and Diamond Match at 143. West Chicago was still above par, closing at 100¼. Chicago Edison sold at 143@144; Metropolitan 5 per cent. bonds at 51½; South Chicago Elevated opened at 60, and closed at 61¼.

Clearing house settlements:

American Strawboard	30½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Chicago Brewing and Malting Co.	7½
Chicago Brewing and Malting Co. pf.	30¾
Chicago Packing and Provision Co.	26
Chicago Packing and Provision Co. pf.	49¾
Chicago City Railway	236½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	141
Lake Street Elevated	13¾
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	81
Mil. & Chicago Brewing Co.	8¾
Mil. & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	33
New York Biscuit Company	64¼
North Chicago Street Railway	220
Street's West Stable Car Line	21½
West Chicago Street Railroad	100½
Lake Street Elevated t. c.	11¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	60¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Extraordinary activity and strength again attended the Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power shares. They opened the market with a boom, the common improving $1, to $24 on the very first transaction, and the preferred $1.75, to $48 a share. The day's movements further extended these advances, especially in the preferred, which touched $49½. The common, under heavy realizing, fell off to $23½. The deal, which is a consolidation of all the electric heat, light, and power companies in the city, is understood to be progressing favorably. A new company will be formed, into which the old companies will be merged. The Choctaws were the only other features, the preferred reaching 30¾ and the common 10¾. The general market was firm, but quiet, and this was its condition at the close.

Closing bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24½	25
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	27⅜	27¾
Northern Pacific pf.	64⅝	64⅞
Pennsylvania	57⅜	57⅝
Reading t. c.	10 15-16	11 1-16
Reading 1st pf.	25	..
St. Paul	94½	94¾
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅝	3
Metropolitan Railway	139½	140
Philadelphia Traction	80½	80⅝
Baltimore cons.	23½	24
Union Traction	14¼	14⅜
Penn. H., L. & P.	23¼	23⅜
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	49½	49⅝
United Gas Imp.	99¼	99½
Electric Storage	26½	27½
Electric Storage pf.	28½	29½
Welsbach Light	40	40½
Am. R. E. L.	5	..
Marsden	8⅞	9
Choctaw	10⅝	10¾
Choctaw pf.	30⅜	31
Reading Gen. 4s	83½	84
Electric & P. 4s	81	81½
Cons. T. Pitts.	11¼	11⅝
Cons. T. Pitts pf.	43¼	43½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—There was little in the trading to-day of any interest. Some 5,000 shares of Oregon Short Line stock were traded in during the morning, the price reaching 24⅝, as its highest here, with ½ recession. This was about the only advance, although home investment shares were notably firm. Wisconsin Central 5s rallied 2⅛, to 42¼, receding ½, $55,000 selling in the morning, with the rumor of buying in the Northern Pacific interest finding some credence. Some interest certainly has been buying heavily the past week. Boston and Montana sold ex-dividend of

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 20, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
21	21½	150	American Cotton Oil	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
74½	75¼	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	
118	120	10	American Express	119½	119½	119½	119½	
6⅝	6¾	1,056	American Spirits Mfg.	7½	7¼	6½	6⅝	− ⅛
17	18¼	300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	18¼	18¼	18	18	−1¼
136¼	138⅝	89,387	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137¾	138⅝	136¼	136⅝	−1
112¼	113½	120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅝	112¾	
86⅛	87	1,696	American Tobacco	87⅞	87⅞	86¼	86⅞	− ⅛
113		20	American Tobacco pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	
12½	12⅝	110	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
30	30¼	4,503	At., T. & S. F. pf	30¼	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	
12⅝	13	500	Baltimore & Ohio	13	13	13	13	
4⅜	4½	9,200	Bay State Gas	4	4⅝	4	4¼	
89¼	89½	5,420	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	89⅞	89⅞	88¾	89⅝	
120½	121¼	218	Brooklyn Union Gas	122	122	121	121	+1
5⅞	5⅝	306	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28	28¾	307	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	28	28	28	28	
52⅜	53¼	100	Canada Southern	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	
90	90¼	1,750	Canadian Pacific	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	+2½
12	13	5	Central Pacific	12	12	12	12	
21¼	22	1,645	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22¼	22¼	22	
160		100	Chicago & Alton	165¾	165¾	165¾	165¾	
99⅛	99¾	9,635	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99¾	99¾	99	99	
106⅞	107	455	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	106½	107⅝	106½	107½	+1½
14⅝	14¾	5,470	Chicago Great West.	14¾	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
84	88	170	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	84½	84½	84½	84½	
9	9¼	534	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
31½	32¼	503	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32¼	32¾	32	32½	
94⅜	94⅝	13,560	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	95⅞	96⅜	94½	94⅝	
144	144¾	410	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144¼	144¾	144	144	
121¾	122	1,330	Chicago & Northw.	122¾	122¾	121⅝	121⅞	
164½	165	155	Chicago & Northw. pf.	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾	
89⅜	89½	2,950	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89½	
7⅞	8	1,412	Chi. Term. & Tran.	8	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	
26½	26⅝	710	Chi. Term. & Tr. pf.	27	27	26½	26½	
33⅝	34	410	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	34	34	33⅝	33⅞	
17⅜	17⅝	8,865	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17	17⅜	17	17¼	
47	48	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48	48	48	48	−1½
6	7	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−1
183½	184	2,246	Consolidated Gas	183½	185¼	183½	183¾	+ ¾
33	33½	1,600	Consolidated Ice	33	33⅜	32½	33	
84	86½	100	Consolidated Ice pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	
111	111½	100	Del. & Hudson	111	111	111	111	−1
151½	152½	1,000	Del., Lack. & West.	152	152	151	151⅝	−1¼
48½	48⅝	3,050	Denver & R. G. pf.	48¾	49	48¼	48½	+1
130	135	105	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	135	135	135	135	
14½	14⅞	200	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ¼
37⅝	38	400	Erie 1st pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	
19	19⅜	100	Erie 2d pf.	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
		9	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
35½	35⅝	1,430	General Electric	35¼	35¾	35	35½	+ ⅜
31½	31¾	8,000	Hawaiian Sugar	31½	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
106¼	106¾	800	Illinois Central	107	107	106½	106½	− ⅛
9	9½	35	Iowa Central	9	9	8½	8½	
32	34	10	Iowa Central pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	
19⅜	20⅜	712	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
46½	47¼	1,250	Laclede Gas	47½	47½	46½	47¼	+ ¼
94	95	118	Laclede Gas pf.	94	94	94	94	− ¼
16½	17	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	17	17	17	17	
179	181	133	Lake Shore	71⅞	72¾	71⅞	72¾	+ ⅝
40	42	650	Long Island	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	+ ¼
55⅞	56	4,300	Louisville & Nashville.	40	40	40	40	− ⅛
5	7	200	Manhattan Beach	56⅜	56¼	55⅞	56	
116⅜	116½	26,379	Manhattan Con	4	5	4	5	
139½	140	8,885	Metropolitan St. Ry.	117¼	117¾	116	116½	
104½	105	602	Michigan Central	140½	140¼	138½	140	
56½	58	100	Minnesota Iron	104¾	104¾	104	104½	
12½	13	15	Mo., Kan. & Texas	57	57	57	57	−1
35⅝	35⅞	810	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	13	13	13	13	
33½	33¾	2,090	Missouri Pacific	36	36	36	36	
30⅜	31½	1,105	Mobile & Ohio	33⅞	34	33¾	33⅞	
170	175	55	Morris & Essex	51	31½	30½	31	+1
36⅞	37	1,520	National Lead Co.	170	170	170	170	
107	108	125	National Lead Co. pf.	36	36¾	36	36⅝	
17½	19	10	National Linseed Oil	107	107	107	107	
94	94¼	1,015	New Jersey Central	18	18	18	18	
112¼	112¾	5,590	New York Central	95⅜	95⅝	94	94	−1½
36¾	37	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	112⅞	113¼	112¼	112⅝	
		150	N. Y., Lack. & West.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	
28½	29	120	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	
5¼	5¾	15,984	North American	29	29	29	29	
27½	27¾	36,725	Northern Pacific	4¾	5⅛	4¾	5¼	
64¾	64⅞	24,074	Northern Pacific pf.	27⅞	28	27¼	27⅝	
16⅞	16¾	5,510	Ontario & Western	65	65¼	64½	64⅝	
29¼	30	1,790	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	
49¼	50	8,410	Oregon R. & Nav.	28⅞	30	28⅞	29⅜	
71⅜	72½	825	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	49	50	49	49⅜	
24	24½	5,810	Oregon Short Line	72	72½	72	72	
31	31¼	110	Pacific Mail	28¼	24⅞	23¼	23¼	
115¾	116	1,381	Pennsylvania R. R.	31	31	31	31	
1	1¼	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	115¾	115½	115¾	115¾	
95¾	96	1,835	People's Gas, Chicago.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
42½	43	1,300	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	96½	96⅝	95¾	95¾	
67	69	12	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	42¾	42⅞	42¼	42¼	
169		8	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	
175½	176¼	302	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170	170	170	170	
21¾	22	1,100	Reading	176¼	176½	176¼	176¼	
50¼	50½	308	Reading 1st pf.	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
26¾	27	328	Reading 2d pf.	50	50¼	50	50¼	
6¾	7	400	St. J. & G. I.	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	
48⅝	49¼	350	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	7	7	7	7	
7⅛	7⅜	224	St. L. & San Fran.	49	49	49	49	
56½	57	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
25⅜	25⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	
3⅞	4	100	St. Louis Southw.	25½	26½	25¼	25¼	
9	9½	106	St. Louis Southw. pf.	4	4	4	4	
82	86	35	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
74½	75¾	120	St. Paul & Omaha	81½	81½	81½	81½	
20½	21½	300	Southern Pacific	75	75	75	75	
8¾	9	440	Southern Railway	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
30⅜	30⅝	1,772	Southern Railway pf.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
23¾	24	1,630	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	
11½	12	3,015	Texas Pacific	25⅝	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	
31⅞	32	23,257	U. P., all in. pd.	12	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
9¼	9½	800	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	32¼	32½	31⅝	31⅞	
41	45	81	United States Express.	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6¾	7	250	United States Leather.	41	42	41	42	
63⅜	64	200	U. S. Leather pf.	7	7	6¾	6¾	
15½	16½	405	United States Rubber.	64	64	64	64	
63½	64	22	U. S. Rubber pf.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
7⅞	7⅜	215	Wabash	63½	64¼	63½	64¼	
18¼	18½	810	Wabash pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
		100	West Chicago Street.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
90¼	90⅜	2,018	Western Union Tel.	100½	100½	100½	100½	− ⅛
2⅞	3¼	415	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	90⅜	90¾	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
12¾	13⅜	220	W. & L. E., pf., $1 as. pd.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
3	3½	400	Wisconsin Central	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Sales.....		310,077		8¼	8¼	8	8	− ¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	...
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	113⅛
4s, c., 1907	114¾	114⅞
4s, r., 1925	128	128½
4s, c., 1925	129	129½
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¾
5s, c., 1904	114½	115
Currency 6s, 1899	103¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¼	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Adams Express	158	161
Alb. & Sus.	182	..
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25
Am. T. & C.	91	92
Ann Arbor	12	13
Ann Arbor pf.	34½	35
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	66½
Bur., C. R. & N. ex D.	70	..
Capital Traction	67	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	56½	57½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23¾	25
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	69	75
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	85
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	¾
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & I.	24	24½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	70	78
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	7	7½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	20
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
D., M. & Ft. D.	12½	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8
E. E. Ill. of Bklyn.	105	110
Eighth Avenue	825	..
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45
Flint & P. M.	..	13
F. & P. M. pf.	..	45
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15
Gt. Nor. pf., ex D.	130	136
G. B. & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	92	98
Homestake, ex D.	44	46
Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	97
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	8
Keok. & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	16
Keokuk & West.	34	38
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6½	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	14	..
Mex. Central	45	55
Mexican Central	5¾	6¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Minn. & St. L.	24½	26
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	86
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	54½	55
National Starch	7½	9
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	75	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	28
New Cent. C.	7	8
N. Y. & N. H.	188	190
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., S. & W.	11½	12½
Norfolk So.	60	..
Nor. & West.	14	15
Nor. & West. pf.	47½	48¼
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Ont. Mining	3	4½
Penn. Coal	350	375
Peo. & Eastern	5	7
P., Ft. W. & C.	160	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	7½	10
Quicksilver	1¼	3½
Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Rens. & Saratoga	176	..
Rio Grande W.	22	26
Rio G. W. pf.	56	60
R., W. & O.	121	122½
S. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	18½
St. P. & Duluth.	22	24
St. P., M. & M.	121½	124
St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
Sil. bull certs.	56¾	57¾
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Third Avenue	176	177
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Twin City R. T.	17¾	20
Wells-F. Express.	112	116
West. Union Beef.	7⅝	9
Wis. Cent. pf.	..	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
170	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾
19,550	Am. Sug. Refs.	137⅞	139¼	136¾	136⅝
100	Am. Tobacco	87⅞	87⅞	86¾	86½
50	A., T. & S. F. pf.	29⅞	30½	29⅝	30⅛
670	Bay State Gas.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Brook. R. T.	39⅜	39⅜	38¾	39⅛
6,790	Chi., B. & Q.	99⅜	99⅜	98⅞	99⅛
7,680	Chi., M. & St. P.	95⅜	95⅜	94⅞	94⅝
210	Chi., R. I. & P.	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89½
360	Central of N. J.	94½	94½	94	94
900	Gen. Electric.	35½	35½	34⅞	35⅜
90	Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56¼	56	56
10,240	Manhattan	117¼	117¼	115¾	116¼
460	Mo. Pacific	34	34	33½	33⅝
560	N. Y. Central	113	113	112¾	112½
60	Nat. Lead	36	36	36	36
2,560	North. Pacific	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27⅝
1,850	Nor. Pac. pf.	65	65½	64½	64¾
1,880	North American	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100	Or. Short Line	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
100	O. R. R. & Nav.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜
690	People's Gas	96¼	96⅝	95¾	96¼
100	Reading	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
110	Penn. C. & I.	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25½
10	Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12
3,180	Union Pac.	32¼	32¼	31¾	31⅞
60	Wabash pf.	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜
160	Western Union	90½	90⅝	90¼	90¼
58,900					

BONDS.

$23,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	59¼	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	64	64	64	64
23,000	Texas Pac. 2d	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31¾
5,000	Wabash 2d	82	82	82	82
$56,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$240,244,236
Gold reserve	162,964,254
Net silver	16,861,751
United States notes in the Treasury.	30,798,992
Treasury notes of 1890	2,691,032
Total receipts this day	1,102,123
Total receipts this month	27,580,250
Total receipts this year	235,340,824
Total expenditures this day	1,532,000
Total expenditures this month	26,212,000
Total expenditures this year	234,418,211
Deposits in National banks	48,316,491
National bank notes received today for redemption	535,837
Government receipts, from customs.	895,034
Internal revenue	689,599
Miscellaneous	17,495
Expenditures	1,532,000

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alabama Midland 1st 10,000	91	
Atch. Top & S F Gen 4s 2,000	91½	
50,000	91	
4,000	91½	
60,000	91	
3,000	91½	
11,000	91	
500	91½	
25,000 b8	90⅞	
50,000	90⅞	
5,000	91½	
Adjustment 4s 10,000	50½	
30,000	50½	
Atlantic & Danv 1st 5,000	96	
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch 15,000	112½	
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s 1,000	95	
1,000	94⅞	
1,000	94¾	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000	113¾	
Bur, Ced R & N 1st 500	107	
2,000	107½	
Collat Trust 5s 1,000	109	
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s 10,000	92½	
2,000	92	
Central of N J Gen 5s 5,000	111⅝	
61,000	111⅞	
18,000	112	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 2,000	82⅜	
3,000	82½	
1,000	82⅜	
5,000	82½	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 8,000 b8	115¾	
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000	111	
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s 2,000	99⅜	
1,000	99½	
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 10,000	104⅞	
1,000	105	
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000	112½	
Chic & Ind Coal 1st 4,000	101½	
Chic & Northwestern, Registered Gold 7s 7,000	116½	
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 37,000	105⅝	
9,000	105⅞	
6,000 s20f	105⅞	
1,000	105⅞	
20,000	105⅞	
Registered 5,000	105⅝	
25,000	105¾	
Chic, St P & M 1st 1,000	132	
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000	137	
Chic Term & Tr 4s 2,000	85⅞	
3,000	86	
4,000	85⅞	
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	101	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 8,000	103¾	
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 7,000 s20f	87½	
4,000	90¾	
Det, Mac & Mar L G 10,000	17½	
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 2,000	106¾	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s 1,000	110¾	
Erie 4s, Prior Bds 6,000	91	
10,000	90¾	
10,000	90⅝	
40,000	90¾	
1,000	91	
1,000	90⅞	
Flint & Pere M 5s 5,000	91¼	
Flint & Pere M 6s 1,000	116	
Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s 5,000	85⅝	
5,000	85½	
Gal, Har & San An 1st 3,000	102⅜	
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000	93¾	
Galv, H & H 5s 1,000	89⅞	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 10,000	78¾	
9,000 s20f	79	
8,000	79½	
Ind, Dec & Wn 1st 2,000	104	
Int & Gt Northn 2d 2,000	85½	
2,000 s20f	85¾	
Int & Gt Northern 3d 3,000 s20f	44	
10,000	46	
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000	99¾	
Kan Pac 6s, 1895, Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coups 10,000	118	
Kans Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs 10,000	94	
105,000	94½	
60,000	94⅞	
65,000	95	
25,000	95½	
L Erie & W 2d 5s 1,000	103	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 3,000	123	
Louisville & Nashville, Unified Gold 4s 1,000	85¾	
Louis & Nashv Cons 2,000	102⅝	
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 1,000	96	
Met St Ry Gen 5s 16,000	116⅛	
Mich Cen 5s, 1937, Registered 1,000	125½	
Milwaukee & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s 2,000	116¼	
10,000 s20f	116⅜	
Terminal 5s 1,000	114½	
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 2,000	104¾	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 10,000	87¼	
1,000	87⅜	
500	87¾	
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 3,000	63⅝	
22,000	64	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 15,000	82	
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 7,000	95½	
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 8,000	66	
7,000	66¼	
5,000	66⅝	
14,000	67	
6,000	67¼	
2,000	67	
5,000	67⅛	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 9,000	78	
20,000	79	
5,000	79¼	
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 20,000	106⅜	
N Y, Lack & Wn 1st 2,000	138½	
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certfs 5,000	143	
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s 1,000	99½	
N Y, Sus & Wn 1st, Refunding 5s 2,000	107	
N Y, Sus & Wn G M 3,000	93⅜	
Nor & Wn Imp 6s 6,000	119¾	
Nort & Wn Ry Con 4s 500	80	
500	80	
500	80	
20,000	79½	
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s 85,000	62⅜	
6,000	62⅝	
4,000c	62¾	
22,000	62½	
5,000	62¾	
5,000	62½	
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s 9,000	97	
500	97¼	
14,000	96⅞	
25,000 s20f	96¾	
5,000	96¾	
4,000	96⅞	
Nor Pacific Term 1st 1,000	107	
Ohio & Miss Con 1,000	104	
Ohio Southern G M 4s 1,000	14	
22,000	14½	
30,000	15	
Trust Co Certfs 7,000	14¾	
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	83	
Oregon Improvement 1st, Trust Co Certfs 5,000	107	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 5th Instlmt Paid 12,000	55½	
10,000	56¼	
5,000	57	
15,000	58¾	
8,000	59	
3,000	58½	
5,000	58¼	
50,000	59	
19,000	58½	
5,000	58¾	
5,000	58¾	
5,000	58½	
12,000	58¾	
6,000	58	
Omaha & St L 1st 1,000	80	
Oregon R & Nav 4s 12,000	95¼	
13,000	95½	
25,000	95¼	
8,000	95¾	
1,000	95½	
Oregon Short Line 6s 5,000	125½	
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s 10,000	98¾	
5,000 s20f	98¾	
5,000	85½	
6,000 s30f	98¾	
10,000	98¾	
1,000	98¾	
15,000	99	
10,000	99¼	
Inc A 5s 1,000	61¼	
2,500	62¾	
5,000	63¼	
5,000	63½	
10,000	63¾	
5,000	63¾	
3,000 s20f	63¾	
10,000	63½	
Inc B & Col Trust 40,000	45	
10,000 s20f	44¾	
26,000 s20f	45	
9,000	45	
5,000	45¼	
9,000	45	
29,000	45¼	
5,000	45½	
Pacific of Mo 1st 4s 5,000 s20f	105¼	
Penn 4½ Coup 5,000	113	
People's G & C Chic, 2d Gtd 6s 1,000	108	
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 11,000	107⅞	
1,000	107½	
Pittsburg & Western 1st 1,000	78½	
Rio Grande Wn 1st 6,000	83¼	
13,000	83½	
6,000	83½	
Reading Co Gen 4s 18,000	83⅞	
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 15,000	71⅝	
St L & Ir M Gen 5s 2,000	89¼	
5,000	89⅝	
1,000	89¾	
Stamped Gtd 5,000	88	
St L & San Fran 4s 1,000	74½	
St L & S F G M 6s 5,000	103¾	
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 4½s 8,000	109½	
St L Southwn 1st 1,000	72¼	
4,000	72½	
6,000	72¾	
3,000	72½	
St Paul & Duluth 2d 2,000	108	
St Paul, Min & Man, Consolidated 6s Reduced to 4½s 2,000 20f	107½	
St Paul, Min & Man, Dakota Extension 2,000	123	
Montana Ext 4s 4,000	96¾	
85,000	97	
San An & Ar P 4s 1,000	61⅞	
Seattle, L S & E 1st, Trust Co Certfs, Assessment Paid 10,000	73	
80,000	72½	
15,000	72	
5,000	72½	
16,000	73	
10,000	73	
2,000	72½	
2,000	73	
6,000	74	
7,000	75	
25,000	74	
8,000	75	
12,000	76	
7,000	75½	
13,000	76	
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	106½	
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated 2,000	95	
10,000	96½	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 6,000	92⅜	
10,000	92½	
3,000	92⅜	
1,000	92¼	
Tenn Cl, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st 1,000	85	
Texas & Pac

WEATHER BUREAU SERVICE

Prof. W. B. Moore Explains Its Utility Before the Drawing Room Club at the Waldorf-Astoria.

ITS SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE

Predictions of Violent Disturbances the Means of Saving Millions of Dollars to the Inhabitants of Fruit-Raising Districts — Mississippi Floods Foretold.

Prof. Willis B. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau at Washington, was the speaker of the evening at the Drawing Room Club, which held its regular monthly meeting last night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He spoke on "Air and Storm Phenomena," and prefaced his remarks by explaining the utility of the Weather Bureau. He said in part:

"The application of science to the industry of the world was never more fitly illustrated than in the extensive and various uses made of the present weather service of the United States. In briefly referring to some of the more striking instances of its utility, it may be said, to begin with, that on our extreme western border the great raisin interests of California cure their fruit according to the weather reports. The rain forecasts for that region are more accurate than for many other sections of the country, which fact is due to proximity to the ocean and to the peculiar topography of the country. Nearly all of the important vineyards are in telephonic communication with some central point from which forecasts of rain are distributed.

"Many times these forecasts can only be made four to eight hours ahead of the rain, and cannot, therefore, be distributed through the press, but the telephone comes to the immediate aid of the grower, and the warnings reach him in time to enable him to stack his trays of dried fruit and save them from the destruction which would occur if rain should fall upon the open trays. In the same way the frost warnings for the extensive citrous regions of California are distributed, and millions of dollars saved annually. On the high plains of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and the Western Slope, the vast cattle interests quickly herd their flocks on the first warning of the coming blizzard, and without question hundreds of thousands of cattle are annually saved by reason of the forewarning of the greater number of destructive cold waves.

Millions of Dollars Saved.

"Further east the shippers of perishable produce and articles that may be injured by low temperatures promptly take heed of the warnings of impending marked changes in temperature, and the resultant profit runs in many millions. In the Middle and lower Mississippi Valleys the great floods that in former years destroyed hundreds of lives and many millions of dollars in property, today, through the river service of the Weather Bureau, with its trained meteorologists, in charge of eighteen river districts, are rendered much less destructive, because it is possible to measure the volume of precipitation on the water sheds which cause these floods, and to accurately compute the height of the flood volume fully a week in advance of its reaching a flood stage in the fruitful valleys of the Mississippi and contiguous confluent streams.

"As an illustration, it may be stated that in the Yazoo Valley of the Mississippi—the most fruitful in the production of cotton of any region in the world—the value of live stock and movable property exceeds $7,000,000. The notice that a flood would cover this region was so far in advance that the loss of life and the destruction of movable property were inconsiderable. The levees about the City of New Orleans, as a result of the estimates made by the Weather Bureau that the water in five days would reach a greater height than on any previous occasion, were raised two feet higher than they had ever been, and the City of New Orleans was saved from the flood. On the great lakes the destruction of life and property is but a small percentage of what it was fifteen years ago, due to the fact that to-day the mariners are students of the weather map, and that the warnings of the Weather Bureau accurately foretell nearly all storms destructive to commerce.

"On our Gulf and Atlantic coasts during the past three years none of the twelve or fifteen severe hurricanes from the West Indies has touched a single port without the danger signal being displayed well in advance of the storm, and no wreck of any importance has occurred during this period. Conservative marine insurance people estimate that one West India hurricane, sweeping up the Atlantic seaboard without danger signals being displayed to give warning to mariners, would leave from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 worth of wreckage, without taking into account the hundreds of precious lives that would be sacrificed.

The Bureau Not Perfect.

"These are some of the utilities of science. The Weather service is far from perfect. Most of its failures are made in predicting rainfall, or in forecasting considerable changes of temperature. It does not pretend to name the cities and towns that will be struck by tornadoes, but it does very accurately foretell the sweep of extensive atmospheric disturbances, and the gain to the country at large, without doubt, must exceed $20,000,000 annually."

In speaking of some of the wonderful properties of air, Prof. Moore drew attention to the fact that a foot of air weighs 1 1-3 ounces; water is 773 times as dense as air; mercury is 10,000 times as dense as air.

"An ordinary lecture hall, therefore," he said, "40 by 50 feet, and 30 feet from floor to ceiling, would contain 500 pounds of air at a freezing temperature, and the wonderful elasticity of air is comprehended when it is said that if this ocean of air, fifty miles deep, were compressed downward until it became as dense as water it would form a layer round the earth only thirty-four feet thick, and if compressed to the density of mercury, it would form a layer only thirty-four inches deep. A very thin coat of varnish on a globe three feet in diameter would show the relative proportion of the depth of air to the size of the Glenside, Penn.

Other speakers who took part in the discussion were Forecaster Dunn of the local Weather Bureau and Prof. D. W. Hering of the New York University.

SWINDLED DRY GOODS FIRMS.

James McDonald, Arrested in Chicago, Is Wanted in Other Cities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—James McDonald, believed to be the ringleader of the trio of alleged forgers whom Detectives Kane and Duffy arrested at 1,223 Wabash Avenue last Friday night, is said to have carried on his operations in nearly every large city in the United States.

The police say he answers the description of a man wanted in New York, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Philadelphia for swindling several dry goods firms out of thousands of dollars' worth of goods, mostly silks. The goods were obtained by forging the names of well-known men to orders for them.

McDonald is said to have swindled Mandel Brothers and Marshall Field & Co. out of several hundred dollars' worth of silks during Christmas week. To-day the officers found $200 worth of clothing and silks at Thirteenth Street and Wabash Avenue, where the men are supposed to have hidden them.

A PRISONER CORRECTS A CLERK.

Gets Himself and a Lenient Complainant into Trouble by Doing It.

William H. Sargent, a bartender, thirty-three years old, of 206 West Thirty-second Street, was arraigned before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday to plead to two charges of grand larceny for stealing bicycles. When the Clerk was reading the charges Sargent interrupted him by saying there was only one charge against him, the other having been dismissed by agreement of the complainant.

"What's that?" asked the Recorder.

Sargent then said that one of the bicycles he was accused of taking was taken from the Remington Arms Company, of which William H. Merry was manager, and that Merry on getting the wheel back had agreed not to prosecute the charge.

"If that's so," said the Recorder, "I will have you both indicted for compounding a felony."

The Recorder ordered Assistant District Attorney Hennessy to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury.

LIED TO ESCAPE A WHIPPING.

Boy Gags Himself and Says He Was Robbed, After Spending His Wages with Friends.

To escape punishment at the hands of his father for having spent nearly $8, representing two weeks' wages, in treating a number of other boys to drinks and theatre tickets, Irving A. Taylor, the fourteen-year-old son of Irving C. Taylor, a coffee roaster of 570 Evergreen Avenue, Williamsburg, tied a handkerchief tightly over his nose and mouth, laid himself down in a doorway, and concocted a story that he had been robbed.

He was found in that condition early yesterday morning by Dr. Alfred Costales of 439 Evergreen Avenue, in the vestibule of a house at 1,194 Gates Avenue.

The boy had neither hat nor coat, and seemed to be only partly conscious. The doctor assisted him to his feet and then questioned him. Young Taylor related a strange story of robbery. He said some unknown man had followed him from the elevated train at Gates Avenue, and after dragging him into the hallway of the Gates Avenue house, had robbed him of the $8. He said he was employed by Abraham & Straus.

The case was reported to the police, and an officer found the boy's coat on a picket fence near by. His father was not inclined to believe the story told by his son, but the boy insisted that he told the truth. Mr. Taylor then thought that, his son being subject to epileptic fits, he might have been robbed when suffering from one of his fits.

Detective Baker of the Ralph Avenue Station was put on the case. He went to the store where Taylor said he was employed, and learned that the boy had been discharged Wednesday afternoon, after having been paid $8, two weeks' wages. Out of this money, the detective learned, Taylor had to pay to Joshua Murtha, a driver, $3.65, the value of a rug he had lost during the holidays. Continuing his inquiries, the detective found that after Taylor had gone away, he met four boys, whom he treated to drinks, and then paid their way to a theatre. When the finally left them, he had a handkerchief belonging to one of the boys.

Baker then went to the boy's house and examined him closely. At first the boy clung to the story he had told, but when the detective related what he had learned about the boy's movements, young Taylor broke down and confessed. He took the detective to a lot in Gates Avenue, near Bushwick, where he had buried the remainder of the money, and said that the reason he had made up the story was because he feared a whipping from his father.

HUSBAND NAMED CORESPONDENT

His Wife's Former Husband Ignorant of the Divorce She Obtained.

Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court was called upon yesterday to decide what he declared to be the strangest divorce case in his long experience on the bench. Mark K. Hamilton, Jr., brought suit for absolute divorce from his wife, Mattie Maud Hamilton, naming William A. Fitzsimons as co-respondent. In the course of the examination it was disclosed that the co-respondent is the husband of the defendant and that she had married him soon after obtaining an absolute divorce from Hamilton in Connecticut. Her former husband did not defend the suit at the time, because he had never received the papers advising him of his wife's action.

It then developed that the papers had been sent to him by registered mail from Connecticut, but had been received by his father, Mark K. Hamilton, Sr. The elder Hamilton testified yesterday that he did not turn the papers over to his son and that therefore his son had been ignorant of the proceedings brought against him.

Judge Pryor reserved decision and remarked that the woman was in an unfortunate predicament, as she was undoubtedly innocent.

Praise for Brooklyn Institutions.

The Brooklyn Branch of the State Charities Aid Association met yesterday in the Directors' room of the Brooklyn Library. Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen presided. The chief business was the reports of the Visiting Committees. The Chairman of one committee reported having made a tour of investigation at the Almshouse at night, where, with the exception of overcrowding, which will be remedied upon the completion of repairs, the conditions were satisfactory. The committee found many commendable improvements in the Flatbush institutions, which it visited in a body.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy of New York City. Directors—C. E. Brown, H. C. Smith, John C. Johnson, G. H. Jackson and P. H. White, New York City.

Eden Engineering Company of New York City; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—James B. Lyon and A. C. H. Vermilyea, New York City; James A. Eden, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.

Jav-O Cereal Coffee Company of Buffalo; capital stock, $30,000. Directors—Lewis H. Hewitt, C. A. Pooley, J. A. Oakes, and Frank H. Chilson, Buffalo; E. P. Growney, Bergen.

Bollers Revolving Sash Company of New York City; capital stock, $60,000. Directors—H. L. Moody, F. C. Kohart, Frank Cunningham, C. L. Kingsley, and J. B. Miller, New York City.

Alumni Association of New York College of Dentistry: Directors—Wilber M. Dalley, J. J. Strohmeyer, W. D. Tenison, John I. Hart, F. H. Richards, Z. T. Saller, A. L. Swift, and H. R. Armstrong, and Frank Von Vlarcoor, Brooklyn.

The New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company of New York City yesterday certified to the Secretary of State that its board of directors had been increased from five to seven members.

The Crawshaw Carpet Company of Newburg; capital stock, $75,000. Directors—Mark Crawshaw, Samuel Crawshaw, C. T. Goodrich, Cornelius L. Waring, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., J. A. Sneed, and E. C. Barnes of Newburg.

Leonard & Foley Construction Company of Owego; capital stock, $200,000. Directors—Thomas H. Kemble, Lumberville, Penn.; W. S. Rhodes, H. S. Leonard, and P. R. Foley, Philadelphia; W. C. Ritner and C. H. Moore, New York City; Clay Kemble of

Prospect Wheelmen of North New York, New York City: Directors—Hugh Dalrymple, John Doyle, George Robinson, William K. Holliday, Edward Wall, Martin Madden, Henry Ackerman, Edward Leonard, Joseph Wiel, Frank Witt, Charles Barthelmess, August Wisseman, James Doyle, John Burke, and George Rodgers, New York City.

The Valley Farms Company of Yonkers, to deal in real estate in Westchester

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Patridge & Macullar have been appointed Boston agents of the Washington Assurance Company of New York.

The decision in regard to whether the Royal Exchange will remain in the Tariff Association will be made after the arrival of Manager Dickson next month.

The New York State Insurance Department has just completed examinations of the Empire Life Insurance Company and the American Sick Benefit and Accident Association, and is now examining the Jewelers and Tradesmen's Company and the American Temperance Life Association. In addition, examinations were begun yesterday of the Mercantile Benefit Association and the Garfield Live Stock Association. There is a disposition at the department to criticise the action of Commissioner Van Cleave of Illinois in appointing a deputy to examine the Metropolitan Life, without at least notifying the New York Department of his intention.

The New York Tariff Association held its January meeting yesterday. The subject of regulating branch offices and rating all metropolitan risks now in the hands of the Executive Committee was not broached, the time being taken up by a discussion as to whether the New York managers of the Atlanta Home, the British America, the Western of Toronto, and the Norwalk Fire should be admitted without previous recommendation of the Executive Committee. They were finally admitted by a unanimous vote. The association also voted that an agent held his membership as an individual, and not as a representative, of each of his companies.

Senator Davis of Minnesota has introduced a bill in the Senate at Washington to annul the deposit law of New Mexico. The bill was immediately referred to the Committee on Territories. The Territorial act, if unrepealed, goes into effect on Feb. 1, and requires that all companies doing business in the Territory shall deposit $10,000 in cash or in municipal or Territorial bonds at par as a guarantee for the payment of losses. Forty-one companies are affected, and the majority of these corporations would prefer withdrawal from New Mexico to compliance with this requirement of the Legislature.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract—Attempt to Make Realty Securities Readily Convertible—Auction Sales.

James Kyle & Sons have sold the five-story flat, 312 East Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 85 by 100; also, the three-story dwelling, with two-story brick building at the rear, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Michael A. Hoffman has sold to John Yule the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, 128.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 48.11 by 104.

George C. Engel has sold to Robert H. Martin the five-story flat, southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.

It was denied yesterday by representatives of Louis M. Jones that he had sold the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Walker Street, purchased by him about two months ago.

The bill providing for the incorporation of the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company has passed the second reading in the Senate at Albany. This bill passed both branches of the last Legislature, but did not receive the Governor's signature, owing to the short time allowed him for examining bills after the adjournment of the session. Besides a general real estate and mortgage loan business, the company will try to introduce a new feature by the establishment of an exchange, where securities based upon real estate values will be as readily convertible as are railroad stocks and bonds on the Stock Exchange. The capital stock of the new company will be $1,000,000, and its incorporators are David Bennett King, Henry Wynans Jessup, Frederick Southack, Alwyn Ball, Jr., and Nathaniel Lowry.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louisa Hillebrecht, for $3,800, the two-story frame dwelling 882 Forest Avenue, 27 by 135.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wellesley W. Gage, referee, 152 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 208.7 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16.11 by 98.9, four-story brownstone front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $11,201.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Lots 412, 413, and 414 on map No. 2 of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, being on the south side of Third Street, 75 by 109.4. Due on judgment, $2,323.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 36.7 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 64, William J. Marshall of 984 Intervale Avenue, owner; George W. Flagg, architect; cost, $4,200.

Jefferson Street, north side, 109.4 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 56, Eugene M. Bowman of 2,088 Honeywell Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $13,000.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a one-story frame stable, 30 by 70, city, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $700.

Alterations.

Park Row, northeast corner of Frankfort Street, to a thirteen-story brick and stone office building, Press Publishing Company, owner; George B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect.

No. 216 East Fortieth Street, to a three-story brick engine house, city, owner; M. N. Cutter of 157 East Sixty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $13,500.

Nos. 429 and 431 East Tenth Street, to a three-story brick shop, William L. Marshall of 115 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; D. Walton, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 8 and 9 Mulberry Street, to a six-story brick and stone lodging house, William Nelson of 5 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $200.

No. 476 Cherry Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and stable, William Dunn, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,179 Broadway, to a four-story brick shop, with store, Elizabeth Grafton of 307 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $650.

Street Opening Improvements.

Assessments completed: (Offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway;) certain lands on Avenue C, Eighth and Ninth Streets. Hearings for objectors for ten days after Jan. 31. Report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., Feb. 15.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 157th St, 75x100; Charles Leasenfeld and wife to Frederick W. Sauer and others..... $36,000
AVENUE O, n e corner of 12th St, 75.9x62.6; John Morgan and another, executors, to T. A. Harris..... 12,600
CHATHAM SQUARE, 10, 20x—x19x80; Abraham Wolff to Solomon Canter..... 100
COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 60th St, 25x100x25.5x100; James Fitzpatrick to Annie Kelly..... 1
COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 60th St, 25x100x25.5x100; Matthew Kelly and wife to James Fitzpatrick..... 1
DYCKMAN ST, s e corner of Sherman St, 310x200; Daniel E. Seybel to William Stursberg and another..... 10
EDGECOMBE AV, n w s, 615.7 ft n of 145th St, 50x50; Anna M. Deen to George S. Hickok..... 10,000
ELDRIDGE ST, 28, 25x62.6; Bernhard Hammer and wife to Samuel Levinsky.. 57,000
FLEETWOOD AV, e s, 175 ft s of 178th St, 25x100; Silver Tisch and wife to Charles Bieber..... 1
FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 182.3 ft n e of 169th St, 10.5x100; Franklin Av, s e s, 192.7 ft n e of 168th St, 25x100; Horace Barnard, Jr., referee, to Anne Jenne..... 7,000
FOREST AV, e s, 423 ft n of Denman Place, 6x135; Albertine W. Luttge to John Agoston..... 1
GREAT JONES ST, 23, 25.8x100; Patrick Shanahan to Jas R. Townsend and another, executors..... 100
PARK AV, n w corner of 110th St, 100.11x 20; August Bornkamp and wife to Frederick Baar..... 10
PIERCE ST, e s, at s w corner of land of William Maher, 25x irregular; Edward Mara to Margarite Mara..... 1
PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 116th St, 25.8x69; Henry Neus and wife to Daniel Dermody..... 27,000
WEST END AV, 620, 19x100; William L. Crow and others to Solon Palmer..... 100
WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; Benjamin Altman to Henry Oppenheimer..... 100
WEST FARMS, to Hunt's Point Road, lots 13 and 14, map of Hedges Farm; Emma M. Denninger to Dell M. Lumley..... 1
WILLOW ST, s w corner of Tinton Av, 25x150; Richard Robitzek and others to Gustavus Robitzek and others..... 9,135
1ST AV, n e corner of 105th St, 25.3x91; Edward C. Sheehy and wife to Rocco D'Onofrio and another..... 27,300
4TH ST, n s, 100.10 ft w of Lewis St, 15x95x27.3x95.9; Bertha Simon to Bruno Odroff..... 10
5TH ST, 710 East, 22.6x96; Karolina Reiss to Frederic Schmidt..... 1
5TH AV, e s, 36 ft n of 73d St, 28x100; Alfred D. Pell and wife to Eliza Guggenheimer..... 1
5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x 100; Henry Rothschild to Solomon Brehm..... 1
7TH ST, 34, 24.5x90.10; Jacob Klingenstein and wife to J. B. Fox..... 10
7TH ST, s s, 242.1 ft w of 2d Av, 24.5x 90.10; Jacob Klingenstein and wife to Julius B. Fox..... 10
8TH AV, 2,500, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Harriet E. Price.. 100
9TH AV, n w corner of 207th St, 40.11x 100; Nellie L. Smith to Jacob Hess.. 1
13TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 20.10x 75; Mary Stappers to P. G. Stappers.... 1
18TH ST, s s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 92; Heinrich G. Weissenborn and wife to Marie Lambert..... 13,750
20TH ST, n s, 95.9 ft e of 8th Av, 16x 83.10; Meyer L. Sire and wife to William K. Porter..... 10
51ST ST, s s, 361 ft w of 8th Av, 30.9x 100.5; George L. Nichols, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.. 40,000
53D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100; Robert McGill to Isma Schreyer..... 1
53D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100; Isma Schreyer and wife to John E. Scharsmith..... 1
74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102; The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Annie F. Leverich..... 10
81ST ST, 207, 206, and 213 West, 112.6x 110.2; William W. Skiddy and wife to Stephen W. Jones..... 1
84TH ST, n s, 67.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 25.5x70.6x31.8x25.11; Emanuel Hellner and others to Owen Costello..... 100
84TH ST, n s, 67.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 25.5x102.2; Louis P. Rollwagen and wife to Emanuel Hellner..... 100
95TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 4th Av, 18x 100.8; Edward Browne, referee, to the United States Fire Insurance Company.. 13,500
95TH ST, 67 East, 25x100.8; George P. Nieder and wife to Oliver B. Lightowler and wife..... 100
95TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 4th Av, 18x100.8; the United States Fire Insurance Company to Charles Spiegel..... 13,675
102D ST, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 100 x201.10 to 101st St x irregular; Joseph McFarland and wife to William Rankin..... 1
114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x 100.11; Emilio Vigna and others to David Goldlust..... 1
115TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; John E. Simons and others to Belle S. Harrison..... 100
119TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of 7th Av, 27x 100.11; Franklin Bien, referee, to James W. Luke..... 3,200
125TH ST, 57, East, 18.8x99.11; Ludwig Henermann and wife to Frank W. Dykeman..... 1
125TH ST, 57, East, 18.8x99.11; Frank W. Dykeman to Clarence W. Smith..... 1
188D ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Frederick Schmidt to Karolina Reis.... 1
123D ST, s s, 278.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x 99.11; Lena Kreilsheimer to Ann M. Jenny..... 200
141ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Boston Post Road, or 3d Av, 14.11x100x14.10x100; Irving N. Tompkins, referee, to J. Clarence Davies..... 3,050
141ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Boston Post Road, or 3d Av, 14.11x100x14.10x100; J. Clarence Davies to M. J. Naughton..... 1
146TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Herman Hartman to Mary Connolly. 1
167TH ST, n e corner of New Concourse, —— to centre of Walton Av x44.11x46.1; Rose Harris to Augustus N. Morris.... 500
170TH ST, 827 East, 50x100; Horace Barnard, Jr., referee, to the William Peter Brewing Company..... 5,150
170TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft e of Webster Av, 32.6x100; Horace Barnard, Jr., referee, to Anne Jenne..... 8,800
187TH ST, 531 West, 19x94.9; John E. Scharsmith and wife to Robert McGill..... 1
187TH ST, 531 West, 19x94.9; Magdalena M. D. Scharsmith to John E. Scharsmith..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CANTOR, Jacob A., to William J. Peck; 48th St, s s, 475 ft w of 1st Av, 10 years. $5,000, $6,000
HURST, Lewis, and others, executors, to Simon Kayton; 161 East 70th St, 5 years. 1,450
LARKIN, John, to W. B. Ketcham; 7 and 9 West 18th St, 4 9-12 years..... 8,000
MICHAELS, Betty, to Konrad von Elff; 132 Edgecombe Av, store, 3 years..... 720
STOEHR, Christian, to Thomas C. Martin; 368 10th Av, n e corner of 31st St, 3 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDRES, Apolonia, to the Bowery Savings Bank; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75.11 ft s of 101st St, 5 years..... $9,000
BALSER, Henry, to William Balser; s s of 9th St, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year. 2,000
BUEHLER, Addie and Joseph, to John C. Hatzel; e s of Barker Av, 233.4 ft n of Elizabeth St, 3 years..... 1,500
BUSHMANN, John, to Cecilia L. Nottbeck; 137 West 92d St, 5 years..... 13,500
CANNON, Emma H., to Joseph H. Gray; 131 West 24th St, 2 years..... 1,000
CANTER, Solomon, to Abraham Wolff; 10 Chatham Square, 5 years..... 20,000
COSTELLO, Owen, to William Herz; n s of 84th St, 67.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 11,750
D'ONOFRIO, Rocco and Emilio, to Edward C. Sheehy; 1st Av, n e corner of 105th St, 1 year..... 2,500
D'ONOFRIO, Rocco and Emilio, to Simon Epstein and another; n e corner of 1st Av and 105th St, 1½ years..... 1,000
EWALD, Charlotte, to John Schneider; n w side of 3d Av, 31.5 ft n of 154th St, 5 years..... 7,500
FARNUM, Hannah R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 161 East 82d St, 1¼ years..... 1,000
FOX, Julius B., to Samuel A. Blatchford, trustee, &c.; 32 and 34 7th St, 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 54,000
GIESLER, Catherine E., to David James King and others, executors, &c.; n s of 93d St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 8,500
GOLDLUST, David, to Emilio Vigna and Maurice Pollatschek; n s of 114th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11, (four mortgages,) 1 year..... 20,000
GUGGENHEIMER, Eliza, to Alfred D. Pell; e s of 5th Av, 36 ft n of 73d St, 3 years..... 40,000
HARRIS, Thomas A., to George Ehret; n e corner of Avenue C and 12th St, 1 year..... 11,600
HECKERT, Peter, to Betty Goldsmith; w s of Avenue A, 76.4 ft n of 80th St, 3 years..... 12,000
HERTER, Peter J., to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c.; s s of 52d St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 26,000
HESS, Jacob, to Nellie L. Smith; n w corner of 207th St and 9th Av, 3 years.... 1,275
HICKOK, George S., to Euretta G. Burt; w s of Edgecombe Av, 619.7 ft n of 145th St, 1 year..... 4,000
JENNE, Anna, to William C. Heppenheimer, trustee, &c.; s e s of Franklin Av, 192.7 ft n e of 169th St; s e s of Franklin Av, 182.3 ft n e of 169th St, 2 years..... 7,000
KILPATRICK, James, to Helen A. Thompson; s s of 123d St, 333.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 5,000
LEVERICH, Annie F., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 74th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 82,000
LEVINSKY, Samuel, to Bernhard Hammer; 28 Eldridge St, 8 years and installments, (two mortgages)..... 30,000
LIGHTOWLER, Amy B. and Oliver B., to George P. Nieder; 67 East 95th St, 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 45,000
MILLS, Sophia, to Adolph M. Bendheim; s w corner of 187th St and Lorillard Place, 200 ft to Bathgate Av by irregular, 1 year..... 25,000
MULLER, George and Julie, to J. and M. Haffen; Lots 77 and 80, map of portion of Hunt estate, 1 year..... 1,000
NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Margaret A. Swan and another, trustees, &c.; 519 East 141st St, 3 years..... 1,500
NEUS, Henry, to Henry Schlesinger, as trustee, &c.; 116 East 102d St, 5 years 2,500
NEUS, Henry, to Gustav Lange; 116 East 102d St, 1 year..... 16,000
NORTON, Mary E. and Patrick, to Martin Lalor; s e of 6th St, 306.5 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 2,000
ODROFF, Bruno, to Frederick S. Walt; 4th St, s s, 100.10 ft w of Lewis St, 5 years..... 5,632
PALMER, Alonzo, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 622 West End Av, 3 years..... 6,000
PEETSCH, Henry C. L., to Margaret Fitzpatrick; n corner of Washington Av and 169th St, demand..... 10,000
RASINES, Amelia, to Union Trust Company of New York; 114 West 126th St, 3 years..... 2,500
RICE, Charles M., to Charlotte R. Lowrey; 423 Broadway, ½ part, demand... 7,000
SCHMIDT, Frederick, to Helene Gillman; 710 5th St, 5 years..... 50,000
SCHREYER, Isma, to Robert McGill; n s of 53d St, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year... 9,000
SIMONS, John E., and Jacob C. Harris to The Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n w corner of 102d St and Central Park West, 1 year..... 7,000
SIMONS, John E., and Jacob C. Harris to Hyman and Henry Sonn; n w corner of 102d St and Central Park West, demand..... 170,000
SMITH, Charles W., to The Equitable Life Assurance Society; 57 East 125th St, 3 years..... 20,000
SMYTH, John W., to Joseph H. Bearns; n s of 38th St, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 20,000
SPIEGEL, Charles, to United States Fire Insurance Company; s s of 95th St, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 6,000
TOWNSEND, James R., and another, executors, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4 East 46th St, 1 year.. 5,000
TIFFANY, Lyman and Sarah M., to Eliza O. Siebert; w s of Hoe Av, 140 ft s of 149th St, and s s of Stebbins Av, 100 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years..... 25,000
TYLER, James G. and Ida M., to Henry P. Johnes; 506 West 156th St, 1 year.... 8,500
TYLER, James G. and Ida M., to Thaddeus H. Myers; 508 West 156th St, 1 year..... 2,379
UMBERFIELD, John C., to New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 86th St, 60 ft w of Central Park West, and five adjoining lots, (six mortgages,) 3 years... 216,000
UMBERFIELD, John C., to David E. Oppenheimer and another; n s of 86th St, 60 ft w of Central Park West, ½ year.. 1,507
VREELAND, George A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 36th St, 471 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 20,000
WEIHER, William H., to The German Savings Bank; n s of 147th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 100x100, 1 year, 4 mortgages..... 5,000
WEIHER, William H., to Catherine Singer; n s of 147th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years..... 40,000
WEIHER, William H., to John Denner; n s of 147th St, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years..... 2,000
WEIHER, William H., to Julia Elsbach; n s of 147th St, 150 and 175 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years, 2 mortgages..... 1,500
WEIHER, William H., to Margaret A. Irving & Rushworth; s s of 202d St, 268.4 ft e of Anthony Av, or Marion Av, 3 years..... 3,000
WIENAND, Henry, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 310-312 East 33d St, 1 year..... 500
WILLIAMS, Thomas, to Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, as general guardian, &c.; n s of 138th St, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 6,000
WILLIAMS, Thomas, to John J. Bell; n s of 138th St, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 3 months..... 18,000
WILLIAMS, Thomas, to Mary Brennemann; n s of 138th St, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 1 month..... 3,000
WINDOLPH, August P., to the West Side Mutual Building, Loan, and Savings Association; e s of Hawkstone St, 350 ft n of Walnut St, installments..... 2,000
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.. Nom.
WINSLOW, Edward, to F. A. Snow.... Nom.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUERDORF, Charles F., to Gertrude Rohe..... $5,000
BAIRD, James, executor, to C. Henry Garden, (3 assignments)..... 13,000
BROWN, Edward L., Trustee, &c., to Clifford Brigham, Trustee..... 70,000
BUTLER, Bessie, to Edward Butler.... Nom.
BOWNE, Eliza S., to Phebe R. Hunt.. 4,500
FINCK, August, and another, executors, &c., to Louisa A. Schwarzwalder, (2 assignments)..... 24,292
FINCK, August, and another, executors, &c., to August Finck, (2 assignments).. 30,271
FINCK, August, and another, executors, &c., to Henry Schwarzwalder, guardian, &c., (4 assignments)..... 85,486
JONES, John J. and another, Trustees, &c., to Lamont McLoughlin..... 5,000
LAIR, John P., to James F. Welch..... 2,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth Connolly..... 16,073
NEW YORK SECURITY and TRUST Company, to Elliott Zoborowski..... 40,000
PHRANER, Caroline M., to S. R. Stone and another, Trustees, (2 assignments).. 7,390
SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, (2 assignments)..... 28,040
THE UNITED REAL ESTATE and Trust Company, to Catharine Kountze.. 6,990
THE UNITED REAL ESTATE and Trust Company, to Kitty O. R. Neuhoff.. 1,620

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 525 and 527; Jacob A. Zimmermann against Henry S. and Jessie E. Meyer and Patrick N. Nolan, owners and contractors..... $27,831
DUANE ST, s e corner of Elm, 100x100; Hay Foundry and Iron Works against Albert Wagner, owner and contractor.. 7,500
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 75th St, 20x86; Jean Gingras against John J. Collins, owner and contractor..... 1,122
SPRING ST, 149; O'Brien & Hughes against George A. Saward, owner and contractor..... 1,325
47TH ST, 22 West; George Bretvogel against Frank O. Norman, owner and contractor..... 150
82D ST, 108 East; Charles Goller against Nicholas Cotter, owner; Joseph Nykerk, contractor..... 28
82D ST, 108 East; Ernest Klinge against Nicholas Cotter, owner; Joseph Nykerk, contractor..... 51
82D ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; John Madden against Mary Cotter, owner and contractor..... 75
126TH ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 50x 100; Oscar S. Borkstrom against Pauline Larsen, owner and contractor..... 225
144TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Brook Av, 34.11 x100; Don A. Gaylord against John Geoghan, owner; Susan Benson, contractor..... 70
153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x 100; Edward Wenz against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor..... 55

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 19x100; Stephen W. Linington against Catharine E. Steers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
DUANE ST, n s, 284 ft e of Church St, 50.7x irregular to Thomas St, x50.7x175; Union Trust Company of Indianapolis against Hugo Funke and others, (accounting, &c.;) attorneys, Crane & Lockwood.
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 35 ft n of 139th St, 16.6x 80; Armide V. Smith against Clara E. Bliss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.
MOTT AV, e s, 18 ft n of 150th St, 17.6x 100; Howard A. Schermerhorn against Catharine Van Cleve and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.
7TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 148.1x175x irregular; Helen S. McLean against William F. Widmayer and others, (foreclosure of mort

MISS HUGHES SANDBAGGED

Ballington Booth's Private Secretary Felled in Orange by a Felon She Had Rejected.

BURGLAR PRISMAN ARRESTED

He Had Been Sentenced in Brooklyn to Ten Years in Prison and Joined the Volunteers After His Release.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 20.—Miss Anna Hughes, a member of the American Volunteers, who acts as private secretary to Commander Ballington Booth, was felled from behind by a man while on the way to her home from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station in Orange on Thursday evening of last week. At present she is confined at her home, 40 Ridge Street, in a serious condition from the effects of her injuries and shock, but will recover.

The Orange police accuse Erich A. Prisman of committing the crime. He was a reformed ex-convict who was employed at the Volunteers' headquarters, and it is alleged that he made love to Miss Hughes, who rejected his addresses. He is alleged to have told her that he would get even with her, and that she would rue the day when she crossed his path.

Prisman is said to have known that Miss Hughes was going to her parents in Orange on the day of the assault. It is alleged that he broke open Mrs. Booth's desk and took from it a sandbag, which was kept there as a curiosity, having been presented to the Volunteers by a crook who had joined the Volunteers and reformed. He came to Orange on a train ahead of Miss Hughes, it is said, and waited for her on Ridge Street.

Miss Hughes was seen to-day at her parents' home. She said:

"I left the Volunteer headquarters in New York at 5 o'clock last Thursday evening to take the 5:30 train for Orange. I reached Orange at 6:10, and, as usual, started to walk home.

"It was dark as I passed along Ridge Street. Often other commuters walk home at the same time and by the same streets that I do, and, as I walk fast, I generally hear their footsteps behind me. I was sure there were none behind me that night, for there was no sound but my own footsteps.

"Suddenly I received a terrible blow on the head and fell to the sidewalk unconscious. I must have lain there ten or fifteen minutes. When I came to I saw no one around. My head ached terribly. I felt deathly sick.

"Staggering to my feet, I managed to get home. I went up stairs and lay on the bed in my room. I didn't want to alarm my folks. At supper time they came up to find out why I was late and discovered me lying on the bed unconscious. I guess it was about half an hour before I came to myself."

Drs. Edgar V. Moffett and Alice B. Condict found that Miss Hughes was suffering from an abrasion at the base of the brain. The injury, they claimed, was caused by a blow, and they declared it would probably have killed her were it not for the peculiar manner in which she wore her hair under her poke bonnet.

The injured girl is a sister to Miss Jennie Hughes, who is private secretary to Mrs. Ballington Booth. Both are bright, pretty girls, and were formerly connected with the Salvation Army. They are good singers and take part in all volunteer meetings which are attended by the Booths.

The police claim that after committing the assault, Prisman went back to New York and replaced the bag in Mrs. Booth's desk, where it was afterward found in a soiled condition. It was unsolled the last time Mrs. Booth had her desk open.

Erich A. Prisman, alias George Bell, was arrested by Central Office Detectives Daly and Funston in a restaurant on Third Avenue, near Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of being the assailant of Miss Hughes. He was arrested on the request of the Orange police, who furnished the police here with a description of him. The prisoner was taken before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street police court. He said he was thirty-six years old; that he lived at 438 East Sixty-sixth Street, and had no occupation. He was remanded to the Tombs until a requisition for him can be obtained.

Prisman is an ex-convict. On March 3, 1891, he was sent to the penitentiary for burglary by Judge Moore of Brooklyn. After his release from prison a short time ago the Volunteers of America tried to reform him, and he then became acquainted with Miss Hughes.

Bogus Bicycle Tickets Issued.

Some one has played an unappreciated joke on the Thirteenth Regiment bicycle members who have arranged a military cycling tournament to be held in the armory at Sumner and Putnam Avenues in Brooklyn to-morrow evening. Duplicates of the general admission tickets have been circulated, it is believed, to the extent of hundreds, and the management finds itself in a heap of trouble. The discovery was made yesterday by a member of the regiment. F. W. Burns, of 59 Wall Street, who is associated in the management of the tournament, said yesterday he felt sure that the source of the bogus tickets would be discovered in a short time.

Republican Inspectors Discharged.

Seventeen fire hydrant inspectors were discharged by Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully yesterday. Mr. Tully let the men go because, he says, they were unnecessary, and also because their duties, under the new charter, will be performed by the attaches of the Water Supply Department. The inspectors received $1,100 per year, and consequently their discharge will effect a saving of $18,700 yearly. They were appointed under a special act passed in 1894. All the men are Republicans.

Their dismissal the men held an indignation meeting in the basement of the City Hall. They say they cannot legally be removed, as they are veterans.

The Dartmouth Men's Dinner.

The thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Association of New York will be given this evening at Delmonico's. Dr. William J. Tucker, the President of the college, is to be present, and will respond to the toast "The College." Gov. Black, '75, will also be present. Among the speakers will be Charles A. Prouty, '75, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; William N. Cohen, '79, Justice of the Supreme Court; Richard Hovey, '85, who is to read a poem which he has written for the occasion; Charles C. Beaman, and Charles F. Mathewson.

Eye and Ear Hospital Reception.

The New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital held its annual reception yesterday afternoon. Dr. Thomas R. Pooley, Executive Surgeon of the hospital, received visitors, and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church made a short speech. Dr. Pooley explained the work of the institution, and reported the number of cases treated. The institution, which is maintained by contributions, received several donations. A two-story addition to the building has recently been competed.

W. R. Foster to be Extradited.

District Attorney Gardiner received a dispatch from the State Department at Washington yesterday saying that the department had received a cable dispatch from the French government declaring that that government would give up William R. Foster, now under arrest in France. Foster was attorney for the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, and is alleged to have left the country with $193,000 of the fund.

"Baroness Blanc" Fined $150.

Elizabeth L. Waters, known on the stage as the "Baroness" Blanc, was fined $150 for contempt of court by Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday. She had used the name of Blanc when ordered by the court not to do so at the time that her husband, Frederick N. Blanc, obtained a divorce from her in 1893. She was fined $50 once before for ignoring the same order of the court.

PENITENCE CAME TOO LATE.

A Missourian Killed While Seeking Reconciliation with His Wife.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 20.—W. C. Hoge of Nevada, Mo., who was on his journey home to meet his wife, with whom he was about to become reconciled, fell under a Memphis freight train at Fulton to-day and his underclothes and portions of his body were found at Liberal, Mo., three miles distant.

He was identified by an affectionate letter from his wife, pleading with him to stop his dissipation and return to her, under promise that she would dismiss a pending divorce suit. He left home almost a year ago. As much of the body as could be gathered has been sent to his wife at Nevada.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Change in the Bank's Name Defeated —Tax Arrears Remitted.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 20.—The Nicaraguan Congress today declared illegal the change of the name of the Bank of Nicaragua to the London Bank of Central America, and the proposal to change the domicile of the institution from Nicaragua to London. Congress restricts the bank to its banking privileges under its charter.

Overriding the veto of President Zelaya, Congress has removed the three years' arrears of local taxes on coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and sugar plantations.

The Canal Commissioners and the party of Chicago capitalists and contractors with them are reported well. They are actively examining the route for the canal.

Rate Reduced to Borrowers.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Trustees held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon, retaining last year's officers for the new year. The board reduced the rate of interest on all real estate mortgages from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent., to take effect Jan. 1, 1898. This not only reduces the interest on future loans, but on all existing loans held by the bank. These amount to $28,000,000.

Money for Foreign Missions.

At the Reformed Church Building, 25 East Twenty-second Street, there will be a reception this afternoon by the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions on the anniversary of its birthday. Friends are invited to bring a birthday gift. The money is to be used for a building for the missionary work at Tongan, China.

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, will be opened in the hotel about January 1st. This department will be under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL

WM. E. DAVIES, Proprietor.
HARVEY S. DENISON, Superintendent.

NOW OPEN.

GOOD ROADS—GOLF LINKS—QUAIL SHOOTING.

New York Office: F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Ave.

Lakewood, New Jersey.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open from October 1st to June 1st.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
Circulars of FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL,
ON THE BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The Deservedly Popular All-the-Year Resort.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City. Through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

Golf Links in course of preparation. Every known modern hotel appointment.

Rooms en suite, baths attached. Lift to street level. Delightful sun parlor overlooking the famous beach promenade and the ocean.

Seasonable pleasures and amusements. The climate at Atlantic City during the Winter is remarkable for its mildness. The air, seldom severely cold, is at all times healthy and invigorating.

Write for booklet and information.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to find position for refined German girl to do chamberwork and sewing in American family; personal reference. 45 West 49th St.; no cards.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook; baker, soups, desserts, entrees; do coarse washing; good references. 448 West 46th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; wages, $25 to $30 a month; best city references. 156 East 55th St., Oliver's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to work by the day; good cook; reference. Call for two days at 215 East 27th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker out by the day; reference. M., dressmaker's bell, 687 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A refined French dressmaker wishes work by the day in private families. Mlle. Brote, 27 West 42d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; thoroughly competent; best city reference. A. R., 254 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by the day; understands all fine work; best references. 203 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman who understands her work thoroughly; wages from $20 to $25; good city references. L., 554 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; treats massage; terms reasonable; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Take full charge dinner parties and receptions; neat, willing, sober, honest, and industrious; two years' personal city references. Charlie, Box 254, 530 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; can come highly recommended. J. H. Arkinstall, 789 9th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man as groom in private family; understands tandem; last gentleman can be seen. M. C., 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

EXCURSIONS.

FLORIDA

A pleasant Excursion to the principal cities and resorts of Florida leaves by PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Jan. 25, visiting Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Lake Worth, Palm Beach, Ormond, Ocklawaha River, etc.

All expenses included, First Class throughout, $155.

Please remember that we furnish Tickets for Individual Travelers to all the principal

SOUTHERN RESORTS

by ALL LINES, Steamer and Rail, and by ALL ROUTES, at best rates, and check baggage from Residence to Destination. Estimates submitted. Correspondence invited. Programmes and printed matter Free.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1235 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students. Kindergarten in French and English.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 73D STREET
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls. Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y., 76 Court St., Brklyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING. 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ANN DOLAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH LYONS, Elizabeth Pearce, Mary Lyons, Ann Sullivan and Edward Sullivan, her husband, Kate Lyons, Jane Ryan and William Ryan, her husband, Elizabeth Lyons, John Fallon, Elizabeth Glennon and James Glennon, her husband, Patrick Fallon, George Hammond, husband of Kate Hammond, deceased, and George Hammond, son of Kate Hammond, deceased, and John Doe and Richard Roe, whose names are unknown, Mr. Keating, husband of Mary Lyons, nee Mary Keating, if living, whose name is unknown to the plaintiff, and the devisees, heirs at law and next of kin, if any, of said Mary Lyons, nee Keating, each and every of whom and the numbers, ages, and names of whom are unknown to the plaintiff; Mrs. Lyons, the widow of Michael Lyons, if any, who and whose name is unknown to the plaintiff, and the devisees and heirs at law and next of kin, if any, of said Michael Lyons, each and every of whom and the number, ages, and names of whom are unknown to the plaintiff; Mrs. Lyons, the widow of Joseph Lyons, if any, who and whose name is unknown to the plaintiff, and the devisees and heirs at law and next of kin, if any, of said Joseph Lyons, each and every of whom and the number, ages, and names of whom are unknown to the plaintiff; and all persons who are owners unknown in fee, having or claiming an interest in the premises sought to be partitioned in this action and the people of the State of New York, defendants.

To the defendants above named except Elizabeth Lyons, Elizabeth Pearce, Mary Lyons, Ann Sullivan, and Edward Sullivan her husband, Kate Lyons, Jane Ryan, and William Ryan her husband, Elizabeth Lyons, John Fallon, Elizabeth Glennon, and James Glennon her husband, Patrick Fallon, George Hammond, husband of Kate Hammond, deceased, and George Hammond son of Kate Hammond, deceased, and John Doe and Richard Roe, whose names are unknown:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint and the supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 4th, 1898.

JAMES N. BEATTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 90-92 West Broadway, New York City.

To Mr. Keating husband of Mary Lyons, nee Mary Keating, if living, whose name is unknown to the plaintiff, and the devisees, heirs at law and next of kin, if any, of said Mary Lyons, nee Keating, each and every of whom and the number, ages, and names of whom are unknown to the plaintiff; Mrs. Lyons, the widow of Michael Lyons; if any, who and whose name is unknown to the plaintiff, and the devisees and heirs at law and next of kin, if any, of said Michael Lyons, each and every of whom and the number, ages, and names of whom are unknown to the plaintiff; Mrs. Lyons, the widow of Joseph Lyons, if any, who and whose name is unknown to the plaintiff, and the devisees and heirs at law and next of kin, if any, of said Joseph Lyons, each and every of whom and the number, ages, and names of whom are unknown to the plaintiff; and all persons who are owners unknown in fee, having or claiming an interest in the premises sought to be partitioned in this action:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of January, 1898, and on the 15th day of January, 1898, filed with a copy of the supplemental complaint in the office of the County Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State; which supplemental complaint was originally filed there on the 3rd day of January, 1898.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that the partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property, situated in Ninth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Eleventh Street, distant 152 feet northwesterly from northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street, running northwesterly along Eleventh Street 30 feet; northeasterly parallel with Sixth Avenue 103 feet 3 inches; southeasterly parallel with Eleventh Street 30 feet; southwesterly parallel with Sixth Avenue 20 feet; northwesterly parallel with Eleventh Street 20 feet; southwesterly 83 feet 3 inches to Eleventh Street, place of beginning.—Dated January 17th, 1898.

JAMES N. BEATTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ja21-law6wF

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Place of trial to be in the County of New York.—FREDERICK W. O. SCHMITZ, plaintiff, against BUNZO SUZUKI and FRANK IIDA, the Christian names Bunzo and Frank being fictitious, defendants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiff, the defendants being co-partners in business at Yokohama, in the Empire of Japan, under the firm name and style of Suzuki and Iida, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, the 16th day of November, 1897.

ROBERTSONS & HARMON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address and office, No. 32 Park Place, New York City.

To the above-named defendants Suzuki and Iida: The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of December, 1897, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York City, December 16th, 1897.

ROBERTSONS & HARMON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Post Office address and office, No. 32 Park Place, New York City.

d17-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—CHARLES ROBERTS, plaintiff, against MABEL M. ROBERTS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. This is an action for a divorce.—Dated New York City, December 14th, 1897.

SWAYNE & SWAYNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Mabel M. Roberts: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of December, 1897, and filed December 21st, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 23d, 1897.

SWAYNE & SWAYNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

d24-law6wF&fb4

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL LEOPOLD, Simon Leopold, and Abraham Leopold, individually, and composing the firm of I. Leopold and Sons, assigned to Moses J. Stroock, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the First day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Moses J. Stroock, as Assignee of the above-named Samuel Leopold, Simon Leopold, and Abraham Leopold, individually, and composing the firm of I. Leopold and Sons, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 16th day of December, 1897.

[Seal.] HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City. d17-law6wF&ja28

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE D. WATSON and Edith G. Watson, his wife; Hubert Van Wagenen, Ferral C. Dininny, Jr., John D. Wing, J. Morgan Wing, and L. Stuart Wing, composing the firm of Wing & Evans; John A. H. Dressel, as assignee of Edward H. Watson and George D. Watson, for the benefit of creditors; Sarah A. Gould, Lizzie B. Doremus, Lottie A. Fried, George Watson, Edward A. Landon, the President, Directors, and company of the City Bank of New Haven; Joseph Halbmayr, Max Halbmayr, Emil Skova, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1897.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City.

To the defendants Joseph Halbmayr, Max Haibmayr, and Emil Skova: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 30th, 1897.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City. d31-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-law6mF

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. sept10-law6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor.

ja21-law6mF

EVANS, MARGARET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to May Jones Mentnwaring, Hattie McLaughlin, Hannah Maria Waring, Emma Walford, Benjamin Bailey, Sarah Ann Woodvine, Eliza Garbett, Thomas Price, Maggie Montrior, William Price, Richard Felton, John Felton, Ellen Payne, Mrs. "Mary" Butler, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown,) the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET E. EVANS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. Poor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 15th day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Margaret E. Evans, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at said county, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PURRINGTON & SHANNON, Attorneys for Executor, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

ja1-law6wF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-law6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 141 and 143 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-law6mF

HAGAL, MINNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNA HAGEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph Parker, Jr., their attorney, No. 97-103 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1897. OTTO W. HAGEL, OTTO W. UHLIG, CHARLES J. UHLIG, Executors. JOSEPH PARKER, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 97-103 Cedar Street, New York City. aug5-law6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-law6mF

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-law6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors.

HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

ja14-law6mF

ROBERT, CHRISTOPHER R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JULIA ROBERT, Frederick Robert, Howell W. Robert, Christopher R. Corning, Hanson K. Corning, Sarah C. Galopin, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, JULIA ROBERT of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent.

ja21-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MORRIS WEISS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the first day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running southwardly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets; thence running eastwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence running northwardly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; and thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1898.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

No. 10 East 182d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $21,090.00, with interest thereon from December 30th 1897. The approximate amount of taxes, &c., now liens on said property are as follows: Water rent for 1897, $70.80; taxes for 1897, $273.00, and interest thereon.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1898.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

ja10-2aw3wM&F&ja31

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HOLY LAND.

For membership in the Party sailing for the Orient in the care of RUSSELL H. CONWELL, by the "Normannia," Feb. 12, apply AT ONCE to THOS. COOK & SON, Principal points of Interest in the Holy Land, Egypt, Greece, Italy, etc. All traveling expenses, $500 and up.

If you have not seen the SPECIAL KLONDIKE EXCURSIONIST, copies can be obtained at any of our offices or by post for 10 cents. This publication contains all the information regarding the Klondike, how to get there, mining laws, outfit, climate, etc.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 15, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bism'k, Jan. 22, 10 AM |

DR. HALL MAY NOT RETIRE

He Says that He Will Do Whatever Is Desired by the Congregation.

NOT YET OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED

It Is Believed that Under Certain Condition He May Withdraw His Resignation from the Pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

When the action taken by the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Wednesday was reported to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, he expressed himself as much pleased. He declined to say if the resolutions adopted and petitions presented would induce him to reconsider his decision to resign from the pastorate, and said there would be time enough to reply to the committee when they waited upon him officially.

The congregation at a special session adopted resolutions declining to approve the resignation of Dr. Hall, and asking him to reconsider his decision to resign and appointed a committee to notify him of the action taken, and to present to him a petition signed by 970 of the members of the church. Robert Bonner, the Chairman of the committee, saw Dr. Hall for a few moments yesterday, and informed him unofficially of the action taken.

Speaking of the matter later, Dr. Hall said: "I have no plan or purpose other than the good of the congregation. I am a minister—minister, you know, means the servant of the people. Whatever may be desired by the congregation I shall do if it be possible. It is a large congregation. I have so far had no assistant, although one has been offered to me. I cannot say yet what is to be done. I am not a diocesan Bishop, and I believe the power to select a minister lies with the congregation."

Dr. Hall refused to discuss the matter further for publication. Those who are anxious that he remain with the church take great comfort from his few words. They argue that his reference to an assistant means that if a majority of the congregation seriously insist upon his withdrawing his resignation he will do so under certain conditions. Instead of accepting the position of pastor emeritus, he will remain in charge, while leaving to some younger man the more arduous duties of the parish.

His statement that he will do, if possible, whatever may be desired by the congregation is taken to mean that he has not finally decided on the course to be taken, but will do so when he considers the names absent from the petition. An effort is to be made to secure the name of every member of the congregation before the petition is presented.

Howard Payson Wilds, who acted as spokesman for the congregation Wednesday night, reported to Mr. Bonner yesterday that he would hand over to him the resolutions, &c., to-day. As soon as he receives them, Mr. Bonner will call a meeting of the committee to decide what formal action is to be taken in the premises. Mr. Bonner said the formal notification to Dr. Hall would probably be made to-morrow or Monday.

He said that Dr. Hall's determination to retire was not hurriedly arrived at. He had for more than a year expressed his intention of resigning at the expiration of thirty years' service, and although a difference of opinion with the session of the church might have precipitated the action a little, it was in no way responsible for it. Mr. Bonner declined to express any opinion as to what if any effect Wednesday night's meeting would have upon the position taken by Dr. Hall.

ELEVATED ROAD EXTENSION.

George J. Gould Sends No Reply to A. E. Orr's Letter.

President Gould of the Manhattan Railway Company made no reply yesterday to the letter addressed to him by Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, inviting from the Manhattan Company "a prompt application for such additional facilities and extensions as it may now desire." Nor did he acknowledge the receipt of that letter.

Mr. Gould was at his office in this city for some hours in the morning, but declined to say anything for publication on the subject of the Manhattan's plans. Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Board, said he thought it likely that Mr. Gould would delay his reply to Mr. Orr's letter until after the next meeting of the Manhattan Company's Directors, which may be held next Tuesday.

SUITS FROM THE THORN TRIAL.

Creditors Will Sue Because of a Reduction in Their Bills.

The Queens County Supervisors will have a number of suits on their hands to defend as the outcome of the Thorn jury stopping at the Garden City Hotel. First the Supervisors cut the bill of the hotel company down from $2,049.45 to $904.45, and now the bills of Drs. L. N. Lanehart of Hempstead, W. C. Burnett, and B. G. Strong of Long Island City, who attended Juror Magnus Larsen during his illness, have been reduced. Dr. Lanehart charged $800 and Dr. Burnett $400, and each were allowed $200. Dr. Strong put in a bill for $50, but was allowed only $10.

The three doctors announced their intention yesterday of not accepting the reduction. They said they would sue the county for the differences in their bills. It is expected that the Garden City Hotel will serve notice on the Supervisors of a suit to recover the reduction made in the hotel bill.

THE FLYNN ESTATE LITIGATION.

Plaintiff's Counsel Asserts that False Deeds Were Made.

When John Flynn, a liquor dealer of Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Oct. 18, 1897, he left an estate of about $500,000. His children by his first wife, Regina, and William J. Flynn were made executors and trustees. His two infant children by his second wife were provided for and a yearly income of $1,800 in lieu of dower was given to their mother. The widow refused to accept the bequest, and brought an action for admeasurement of dower in the real estate, which was valued at about $400,000.

Lawyer John C. Judge, in behalf of the defendants, moved before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court yesterday to make the complaint more definite. Counsel asserted that three pieces of real estate included in the complaint as being part of the property were not part of his estate and that the allegation respecting these pieces ought to be numbered as a separate cause of action.

The plaintiff's counsel contended that the deeds for the property were fraudulent. Decision was reserved.

MARINE BARRACKS CHARGES.

A Naval Court of Inquiry Begins an Investigation.

The court of inquiry ordered by Secretary Long to investigate the alleged irregularities in the administration of affairs at the Marine Barracks in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was begun yesterday. Capt. Miller, commanding the receiving ship Vermont, is the only member of the court. Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelly is Judge Advocate. No witnesses were called yesterday, the court only making preliminary arrangements.

Several charges have been filed at the Navy Department regarding the administration of the barracks. It is asserted that questionable practices in connection with the purchase of supplies have existed for years and that the regulations have been violated. Lieut. Col. John H. Higbee is in command of the barracks. The charges involve not only commissioned officers, but also some of the non-commissioned officers and privates. It is said that Judge Advocate Kelly has evidence in his possession that makes the calling of a court-martial a certainty.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, one of the officers connected with the Marine Barracks said that while charges had been made against both officers and men, so far as could be ascertained Col. Higbee was not involved, except that as Commandant of Marines at this station he was responsible for the acts of his subordinates, and is the responsible person to award all contracts.

WORK OF PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

Ex-Mayor Strong Succeeds Cornelius N. Bliss as President—Other Officers Chosen.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong of this city was elected President of the American Protective Tariff League to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss at the thirteenth annual meeting of that organization, held at its headquarters, 135 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday. The other executive officers elected were: First Vice-President, Le Grand B. Cannon; Second Vice-President, Joseph E. Thropp; Treasurer, Chester Griswold; General Secretary, Wilbur F. Wakeman; Executive Committee, T. M. Ives, New York; P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire; James Phillips, Jr., Massachusetts; William Barbour, New Jersey; Henry C. Valentine, New York. All of these officers were chosen by the new Board of Managers, which is composed as follows: Le Grand B. Cannon, Cornelius N. Bliss, Thomas Dolan of Pennsylvania, P. C. Cheney and Henry McCall of Louisiana. These Managers are elected for four years.

Secretary Wakeman presented a detailed report of the work done by the organization during 1897. He showed that $33,623.58 had been expended within that period in advancing the cause of protection. The league circulated 652,518 complete tariff documents including 150,000 copies of the new tariff law.

C. N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, sent a letter from Washington to Mr. Wakeman declining to serve a second term as President of the league. Incidentally, Mr. Bliss said: "I am inclined to withdraw from all political activity when my work here is finished, and I propose to myself, when that time shall come, to have freedom from all responsibility except such as may be entailed by a reasonable care of my private affairs."

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT FROM SPEEDING HORSES.—On April 23 last Baruch Kahn, who was driving a Brewster road wagon up the easterly side of Jerome Avenue at a moderate rate of speed, when near One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, discovered Frederick Eisler coming down the avenue driving a spirited horse before a light road wagon, speeding with another horse drawing a light wagon, to Eisler's right. Eisler's horse was going at the rate of about a mile in three minutes, and was east of the middle of the roadway. When his horse was first seen by Kahn the latter thought it was a runaway, and made every effort to get out of the way, but it came so fast that it collided with his wagon before he had an opportunity to escape. These facts were elicited on the trial of a suit brought by Kahn in a District Court to recover damages from Eisler for injuries to his, horse and wagon. The Appellate Term has affirmed judgment given on conflicting evidence in favor of the plaintiff. In his opinion, Justice McAdam said: "One thing is certain. The defendant was driving at such a high rate of speed, with his mind on the horse he was speeding, that it is doubtful whether he had his horse under such control as to avoid doing damage to others lawfully using the highway; and it is highly probable that the accident occurred from this cause."

***

AN INFERENCE THAT LIQUORS WERE SOLD.—In a prosecution against Michael Cramer in the Court of Special Sessions, in Schuyler County, for selling strong and spirituous liquors without a license, the affidavit stated that on a day named the affiant went into the "place" of the accused and there drank seven or eight glasses of wine or whisky, which made him intoxicated, and that it was the only time in two years that he had been there to "get anything to drink." The Third Appellate Division had affirmed judgment of the County Court of Schuyler County affirming Cramer's conviction, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, that the affidavit justified the inference of a "sale," and gave the Magistrate jurisdiction to issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused. The Court held it was not necessary that the facts before a Magistrate upon an application for a warrant should be sufficient to convict; it was enough that they pointed toward the commission of a crime and tended to a conviction. An allegation that the accused had no license was held to be sufficient, although made upon information and belief.

***

WIDOW'S DEATH BENEFIT.—A judgment secured in the Eighth District Court by Susie Schafer against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of Local Union No. 64 for death benefit as the widow of a member has been affirmed by the Appellate Term. The defense was that a short time before his death Schafer had become indebted to the union for three months' dues, and therefore, under a provision of its by-laws that a member was "not eligible to any benefits until three months after all arrears are paid in full," the death benefit had been forfeited, although it was admitted that all arrearages had been paid in full ten days before the husband's death. The by-laws provided that a member indebted for two months' dues should be notified by the Financial Secretary, but in this case no such notice was proved. Justice Bischoff, who gave the opinion of the court, said it was well settled that the words employed in by-laws, such as this, governing the rights of these parties are to be liberally construed in favor of the beneficiary so far as may be necessary to a determination of what was understood by the latter to be their meaning. The notice provided for by this particular by-law, as reasonably interpreted, was to precede the imposition of the penalty for suffering the indebtedness to continue.

***

ALLEGED CONFESSION IMPROPERLY EXCLUDED.—Constantine De Kamalaris was sued in the Sixth District Court for alleged conversion of a large quantity of Turkish cigarettes, which had been intrusted to him by Michael Notara and others, the plaintiffs, for sale on commission. The defendant insisted that the cigarettes were sold to him on credit, and that the plaintiffs were indebted to him in $255 for a 5 per cent. deduction, which he contended they agreed to allow him on the gross amount paid by him on his purchase from them. Prior to bringing this suit, the plaintiffs had caused the defendant's arrest on charges of having misappropriated the proceeds of the sales made, and on the trial they called an officer connected with the detective bureau as a witness to show admissions then made by the defendant. These admissions, it appeared, were made while he was in the custody of the officers and while arraigned in a Magistrate's Court. The Justice on the trial of this action excluded all evidence in reference to these admissions, and because of error in that respect, judgment given for the defendant has been reversed by the Appellate Term. Justice McAdam, who gave the opinion, holds the rule to be that where a party to a civil action has made admissions of facts material to the issue in the action, it is always competent for the adverse party to give them in evidence; and it matters not whether the admissions were in writing or by parol, nor when nor to whom they were made. The Court holds that no different rule applies when the statements are made by a person while in the custody of an officer, under a criminal charge, or while being arraigned in a criminal court. The circumstances under which the confession is made may affect the value to be given to the evidence, Justice McAdam says, but does not affect its competency when offered as an admission against interest in a purely civil proceeding.

RATS DERANGE ELECTRIC BELLS.

They Eat Off Insulating Material and Cause Trouble in a Hotel.

Considerable excitement was caused in Belvedere Hotel, at Danforth Avenue and Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by the repeated ringing of the annunciator, while in the restaurant several bells were rung at once, the ringing being repeated at frequent intervals. The guests in the hotel denied that they had rung the bells, and the clerk and several other employes listened to the ringing and told ghost stories until daylight. Then an electrician was called in.

He found that rats had eaten off the insulation in places, and, the exposed wires coming in contact, had formed a circuit and kept the bells ringing merrily.

F. Gebhard's Personal Taxes.

Among the callers at the Department of Taxes and Assessments who came to swear off their personal taxes yesterday was Frederic Gebhard, the well-known clubman. Mr. Gebhard was assessed last year on $20,000 of personal property, but the sum on which his tax was estimated this year was $35,000. He was accompanied by his lawyer, and succeeded in showing that he should not be assessed upon more than $20,000.

THE NEW CITY ESTIMATES

The Mayor Warns All Department Chiefs to Expect Heavy Reductions.

LARGE INCREASES ASKED FOR

Mr. Van Wyck Objects to the Large Number of Branch Offices Called For—He Demands Details of Expenses.

Mayor Van Wyck, at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, gave warning to the heads of the departments that he would not permit the least extravagance in the administration of the affairs of the new city.

"We are now one municipality, instead of five," he said, "and there is no necessity for the establishment of so many branches of the departments in the various boroughs and the creation of so many new officials. All of the work ought to be done from one central office. It is certain that reductions will be made in every budget.

"I want it distinctly understood that we shall not sign any bond for any purpose whatsoever that will carry the budget up to the debt limit, and we shall not create any extraordinary expense unless we are required to by the Legislature, and not then till we have been mandamused by the Court of Appeals."

The police budget was under consideration when the Mayor was making these remarks, which he directed at the chiefs of the departments over the head of President York of the Police Board, who looked decidedly uncomfortable while the Mayor was talking.

Big Increase for the Police.

The police estimates were the most important of the four submitted yesterday. The total, which included an estimate for the Bureau of Elections, was over $13,000,000, an increase of several millions over the budgets of 1897. The details of the estimate are as follows:

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police fund—salaries of Commissioners and force	$11,616,677
Clerical force	108,800
Salaries, employes	91,157
Supplies for police	702,608
Alterations and repairs	120,000
Rents	30,156
Contingent expenses	40,000
Total	$12,709,398
Bureau of Elections	497,000
Salaries—Police Department, itemized:	
Four Commissioners	$20,000
Chief of Police	6,000
Five Deputy Chiefs	25,000
Ten Inspectors	35,000
Eighty-five Captains	233,750
Four hundred and forty-three Sergeants	886,000
Three hundred detectives	593,700
Five hundred and eight Roundsmen	762,000
Four thousand two hundred and fifty-seven patrolmen, (Manhattan)	5,320,813
One thousand three hundred and eighty-one patrolmen, (Brooklyn)	1,719,825
Sixty-six patrolmen, (Queens)	59,300
Fifty-four patrolmen, (Richmond)	54,000
Three hundred and six park patrolmen, (Manhattan)	348,650
One hundred and seventeen park patrolmen, (Brooklyn)	117,433
Ninety patrolmen, (Brooklyn Bridge)	98,400
Total for 7,425 patrolmen	$8,582,427
One hundred and sixty-four doormen	164,000
Thirty-one telegraph force	51,800
Thirty-five surgeons	105,000
Total force—9,123 men	$11,616,677

Comparisons with 1897.

The appropriation for the Department of Police in New York City for 1897 was $6,983,939, and the budget for 1898 was $7,051,630. The amount appropriated by Brooklyn was, according to President York, $2,255,000, a total for the two cities of about $9,000,000. Besides these, there was in New York an appropriation for the Park Police of about $400,000.

"Our joy at a possible reduction will be short lived," commented the Mayor. "I thought that this estimate at least might be less than last year. I must ask you, Mr. York, for a comparative and tabulated statement, showing what you want these amounts for, and how much was expended for similar work last year in all of the boroughs."

"But, Mr. Mayor," said President York, "we want the budget acted upon so that we can meet the salaries for the month."

"Well," responded the Mayor, "all that I can say is that your department was on the calendar four days ago, and it's your own fault if it has not been considered before. You should have been here to submit it, and then we should have done with it. I want to say to you, though, that reductions will be made in every department."

Details in Street Cleaning Demanded.

The board then took up the Street Cleaning Department. The Mayor made objections to some of the items, and demanded from Commissioner McCartney a detailed statement with regard to the increase in the appropriations asked for. The estimates are as follows:

STREET CLEANING.

Administration	$314,760
Sweeping	2,102,986
Carting	1,475,629
Final disposition	492,295
Rents and contingencies	135,697
Snow and ice	45,500
New stock	14,500
Grand total for five boroughs	$4,581,367

"What was spent in New York in 1897?" asked the Mayor.

"Col. Waring asked for $3,377,000 and got $2,990,000," replied Mr. McCartney.

"What do you want the extra $400,000 for?"

"Well," said Commissioner McCartney, "Col. Waring asked for that amount because he needed it and I ask for it for the same reason."

"I want to tell you, Mr. Commissioner," rejoined the Mayor, "that neither Col. Waring nor any other Commissioner could receive from this board all that he asked for unless he could explain the need for it."

Capt. Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner, said that the extra amount was needed because of the new streets, the increase in population, &c.

"Hum!" ejaculated the Mayor. "What is the increase in street mileage?"

"About fifteen miles, I believe."

"How much per mile per year does street care cost?"

"I should say about $150."

"Let's see," said the Mayor, busy with pencil and paper; "that would necessitate an increase in the appropriation of $2,250. What's the rest for?"

The reply not satisfying the Mayor, he asked for a statement in detail. The amount spent in Brooklyn last year was $770,900.

Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

When the items of the budget of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies were being considered Commissioner Kearney explained that the enormous increase in his department was due to the fact that in the last days of the old municipalities the towns in Queens and Richmond made contracts for lighting in total expense far in excess of any contracts that had been before made by them. Mr. Kearney said that the new city should, if possible, repudiate these contracts. He said that were they to stand they would increase the budget $500,000.

These lighting items are contained in the following budget, which Commissioner Kearney submitted:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Manhattan	$106,575
Brooklyn	79,400
Bronx	43,525
Queens	28,800
Richmond	16,400

PUBLIC LIGHTING, &c.

Manhattan	$784,164
Brooklyn	728,007
Bronx	403,935
Queens	335,061
Richmond	124,528

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Manhattan	$506,921
Brooklyn	322,469
Bronx	78,997
Queens	23,250
Richmond	8,700

TOTALS.

	Asked For. 1898.	Appropriation. 1897.
Manhattan	$1,762,848	$1,379,949
Brooklyn	1,234,620	992,268
Bronx	571,576	460,090
Queens	438,231	123,896
Richmond	165,988	65,597

Stern Bros

Friday, in their

Boys' Dep't

Double-breasted Suits
of All-wool Cheviots,
sizes 7 to 16 yrs., at $3.75
Heretofore $5.75 to $7.50

Sailor & Middy Suits
sizes 3 to 12 years, at $3.95
Heretofore $6.50 to $8.90

Trousers
of All-wool Cheviots,
sizes 3 to 16 years, at 59c
Value $1.00

West 23d St.

GRAND TOTALS.

For 1898	$4,173,264
For 1897	3,024,801
Total increase	$1,148,463

"Has any action been taken to annul these lighting contracts?" asked the Mayor.

"I believe that some of the taxpayers have begun suit," replied Commissioner Kearney; "I know that they intend to."

"The matter ought to be turned over to the Corporation Counsel," said the Mayor, and the Commissioner said that he would do it at once.

While the office supplies items were being listened to and the clerk was reading: "For President of the Borough of Manhattan, $4,000; for Commissioner of Sewers, $6,000; Commissioner of Bridges, $6,000," the Mayor interrupted with: "What's that about the President of the Borough of Manhattan?"

Clerk Ado repeated: "For office furniture, &c., $4,000."

"Hum!" said the Mayor, "I wonder what he's going to do with it all?"

Commissioner Kearney said that his estimate showed an increase over the appropriation of last year of $400,000 for Manhattan and the Bronx. Among the items included in this increase were many for offices, salaries of subordinates, &c.

"I don't think we shall need so many offices," commented Mayor Van Wyck. "There won't be so many people to go into them when we make up the final estimates. For my part I cannot see the necessity for all these various subordinate officials. We are now one city, not five, and the charter is decidedly ambiguous with regard to the creation of new offices. Why should you, Mr. Kearney, have a separate office in all the five boroughs? Why can't you just as well do your work from a central office? There is absolutely no necessity for all these branch department and subordinate officials, and we shall not appropriate money for them."

Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department submitted the following estimate:

Manhattan and Bronx	$982,789
Brooklyn	1,202,480
Queens	80,720
Richmond	9,550
Total	$2,275,539

The Commissioner explained that the estimate for Queens was a reduction of $8,500.

"Thank Heaven!" exclaimed the Mayor. "Here is the first instance where consolidation has reduced expenses."

The receipts from water supply were last year $4,000,000 for New York and $2,000,000 for the other boroughs. The budget item for Brooklyn was an increase of $97,000 over last year.

Commissioner Shea submitted the following budget for the Department of Bridges:

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Salaries	$714,500
Repairs, &c	187,261
Total	$901,761
Main office	275,681
Brooklyn	179,000
Bronx	64,540
Queens	66,060
Richmond	9,800
Rents and contingencies	35,000
Grand total	$1,531,873

The Commissioner suggested the building of a new bridge across Newtown Creek at a cost of $450,000.

The Mayor poked fun at an item of $38,000 for office expenses in Queens, when only $25,000 was asked for for supplies, repairs, etc. There are nine small swing bridges in the borough.

CURB BROKERS IN TROUBLE.

Not Allowed to Assemble in Front of the Mills Building.

The "Open Board of Brokers," or "The Curb," suffered a periodical rebuff yesterday. They meet, when not harried by policemen with requests to move on, at the entrance to the Mills Building in Broad Street. At times these brokers have important and large transactions in a day's dealings, especially in Standard Oil certificates and certain gas shares. Yesterday they were notified that their assembling at the entrance of the building annoyed the tenants and those having business with them and the alternative was given of going elsewhere or of using, rent free, a room in the rear of the first floor as a curb market. The brokers identified with Standard Oil interests accepted Mr. Mills's offer and some others went with them.

But Stock Exchange houses have large curb dealings and such brokers as are their agents demurred on the plea that the rules of the Stock Exchange would find in the use of the room the establishment of an exchange. This would result in the firms employing such brokers being called to account. The question may be settled to-day, but the management of the Mills Building is not likely further to allow the blocking of its entrance. Possibly the Stock Exchange authorities may designate a place where meetings of the Open Board will be tolerated.

A Pauper with $430.

The sum of $430 in currency was found wrapped around the ankles of Mrs. Annetta Jargendors, in Yorkville Prison, where she had been committed on the charge of begging, pending her removal to the workhouse as a pauper. While she was dressing yesterday Matron Lynch noticed that the prisoner's ankles appeared to be swollen, and set about to make an examination. The old woman resisted, saying that it hurt her to have her ankles touched. This made the matron suspicious, and she made an investigation. She found the woman's legs wrapped in bills of all denominations from $1 to $20, and the total footed up $430. The case was reported to the Magistrate, and it is probable that the woman will have a rehearing and be fined.

Alderman Kisses a Dusky Bride.

Alderman James Smith of the Twelfth Assembly District, who has made a record for himself in marrying couples at the City Hall since the first of the year, officiated yesterday at a marriage between Charles Francis Watson and Maria Gulick, both colored, of 240 West Forty-third Street. The dusky pair came to the Marriage Bureau alone. When Alderman Smith had tied the knot, he hesitated and then quickly kissed the bride. The bridegroom was so startled by this action that he passed out seemingly oblivious of the existence of Cupid Carter of the Marriage Bureau, who waited expectantly for the fee that was not forthcoming.

Mr. Croker's Purchase Authorized.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday authorized the sale of the New York Athletic Club house at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street to Richard Croker for $190,000. The payments are to be $65,000 in cash and a mortgage for $125,000 at 5 per cent. interest. Mr. Croker will lease the premises to the Democratic Club at a monthly rental of $791.66, payable in advance.

Committee on Character Appointed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed James C. Carter, Elihu Root, and William B. Hornblower a Committee on Character, to examine the character of applicants for admission to the bar. The committee last year was composed of Joseph Larocque, John L. Cadwalader, and William D. Guthrie.

B. Altman & Co

Are Now Introducing
The Following Late . . . .

PARIS NOVELTIES:

THE EMPIRE BRASSIERE
CORSET-CHEMISE.

THE STRAIGHT FRONT
RIBBON CORSET.

THE EMBROIDERED
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE
BRASSIERE.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ONE MORE MRS. RATCLIFFE

A Third Wife of the Actor May Be Emily Statham of England.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW'S LETTER

Ratcliffe Held Under $3,000 Bail on the Charge of Perjury—He Will Be Arrested for Bigamy If He Is Released.

District Attorney Gardiner received yesterday a letter from a woman in England, who signed herself Maria Statham, saying that her daughter, Emily, had been married in 1881 to a man whom the writer believed to be Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor now in the Tombs, pending the carrying out of a sentence of six months in the penitentiary for assaulting his wife, the daughter of Peter De Lacy. The letter appears to be from a woman of little education. It is written in an unformed hand, and some of the words are spelled incorrectly. It is dated Jan. 11, and in it she says:

Having seen in the Manchester paper that a man of the name of Ratcliffe had got six months' hard labor for brutally beating his American wife, and that he swore on oath that he was never married in England, I beg to say that he married my daughter, Emily, on the 22d of March, 1881, and that he cruelly beat her, and he left England because she summoned him, and he did not appear; but the Magistrate sentenced him to six months, and he went away. We did not know where he went.

Once before, when they had been wedded about two or three years, he went to America and staid away nine years. While he was away she managed a butchering business for me, and was very successful. She saved about £1,000, and he came back and promised that he would be a good husband. She and her boy were with me then, but he began to be bad again, and he would not let her do any business properly, so she had to give it up, and she bought a block of buildings in Matlock, Bath, and they kept a restaurant there. But he was very often worse for drink, and was very wild, so now she is in bad health, and living on her own means. My daughter is quite willing to go over and give evidence, provided he is safe from doing her any harm, and you to pay all expenses, both going and coming back.

And while she is there please to write and give a description of the man Ratcliffe, so that I may be sure whether it is the same Ratcliffe. His mother died Nov. 5, 1896, and left him £1,000. He was in America when she died, and they wired for him.

Please write by return post, Mrs. Statham, refreshment rooms, Cromford, Matlock Bath, Devonshire, England.

The District Attorney is somewhat skeptical as to the woman's statements. He says the dates she gives make it a little doubtful if the man she claims married her daughter is the Ratcliffe in the Tombs. He has not decided whether or not he will send for Emily Statham as a witness.

When Ratcliffe was informed of the receipt of the letter and its contents he burst into a laugh.

"Guess again," he said. "You haven't got me yet."

Ratcliffe was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Court yesterday on the charge of perjury, on which he was rearrested on his release from the Tombs the day before. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd asked that bail be fixed at $5,000, as the maximum sentence for perjury committed during the trial of a person charged with felony is twenty years.

"Your Honor," broke in Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for the prisoner, excitedly, "you promised me bail would not be more than $2,000."

The Magistrate fixed bail at $3,000, and promised Mr. Lloyd that the District Attorney's office would be notified if a bondsman appeared. Ratcliffe was then taken back to the Tombs.

A warrant for Ratcliffe's arrest on the charge of bigamy has been issued in New Jersey. It is in the hands of a detective attached to the District Attorney's office. It will not be served until the arrival from England of Caroline Ravenhill, who claims to have been married to the actor, unless the latter is released on bail on the perjury charge.

Ratcliffe will be examined again on the charge of perjury in the Centre Street Court next Tuesday.

Yesterday Mrs. Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe, accompanied by a representative of Howe & Hummel, visited Hoboken, where she made an affidavit of her marriage to Ratcliffe, to be submitted to the Hudson County Grand Jury, which is to consider the charge of bigamy.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

American Sugar Refining Company Sustained in a Dispute with the Collector of This Port.

A decision from the Board of United States General Appraisers was handed down by Col. Wilkinson yesterday sustaining the American Sugar Refining Company and A. Donner in their protest against a ruling by the Collector of this port. The merchandise involved was sugar from Puerto Rico, and the question at issue was the equivalent avoirdupois of the Spanish libra. It was estimated by the Collector at 1.014286 pounds, and the importers contended that it was 1.0161.

The General Appraisers found that in a former case of a similar character the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey advised the Government that the value of the Spanish libra is 7,100 grains, or 1.014286 pounds avoirdupois, but that the standard libras of the various Spanish colonies, and countries which were formerly Spanish colonies, have different values, as follows: Chili, 1.014 pounds; Peru, 1.0143 pounds; Uruguay, 1.0143 pounds; Mexico, 1.01465 pounds; Cuba, 1.0161 pounds, and Venezuela 1.0161 pounds. At the official hearing of the American Sugar Refining Company's case a representative of the company that furnishes the standard scales used by the Government of Puerto Rico testified that on that island the Spanish libra was the equivalent of 1.0161 pounds avoirdupois. The General Appraisers therefore overruled the Collector and sustained the protestants.

W. N. Elsendrath & Co. of Chicago imported a quantity of horse hides and claimed that they were exempt from duty under Paragraph 437 of the new Tariff act. The customs authorities assessed the goods as hides of cattle at 15 per cent. ad valorem duty, and the importers filed a protest. The General Appraisers sustained the protest, finding that the goods were "hides not specially provided for."

At the beginning of the season we advertised that our stock was fresh and new; that the old had been all swept away.

So, now when we advertise single and double-breasted sack suits at $15, $16 and $18, marked down from $20, $22 and $25, you know they're not "back numbers."

That you'll have something to take home to the little ones, we also put on sale, shoes at $1.25.

Made for boys or girls; made to sell at $2.

Sizes 8½ to 2; widths B to E.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO-MORROW
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Review of Books and Art,

DOUBLE NUMBER,
(SIXTEEN PAGES,)
Saturday, Jan. 22.

IMPOSSIBLE LIVES OF CHRIST
A Caustic Review of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's Recent Work. Written for the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART BY A DISTINGUISHED NEW YORK THEOLOGIAN, Eminent in His Own Communion and Widely Known Outside of It.

Books That Society Reads
And Especially the Books of the Present Time. An Article Written by One Who Knows All About It—Mrs. Sherwood.

Authors at Home. XIV.
Brander Matthews in West End Avenue.

Paris Letter
Success at the Comedie Française—Moreas and His Greek Origin—Eugene Rostend.

The Iron Duke
His Early Days, Want of Family Affection and Waterloo Times.

Roebuck and Bright in Our Civil War
A Contrast and Some Interesting Personal Reminiscences of England at That Time. By One Who Was There.

Christina Rossetti
A New Biography, with a Study of Her Life and Writings by Mackenzie Bell.

Mary Cowden Clarke
Her Death Last Week and Her Recollections of Keats, Lamb, Leigh Hunt, and Others.

Old Books Worth Reading Again. I.
First of a Series of Articles Aiming to Restore Neglected Books to Public Attention.

Hawaii.
The Queen of That Land Writes a Book Pleading the Cause of Her People.

Menes No Longer a Myth
The Tomb of the Founder of the Long Line of Egyptian Kings Found at Last.

Justin Winsor's Last Book
His Masterly Narrative of the Movement of Population Westward in the Closing Years of the Last Century.

Korea
Isabella Bird Bishop's Recent Travels in That Country.

The Editorial Page
Here Will be Printed Articles on "Writing Lives of Christ," "Old Books in a Flood of New Ones," and "Books That the Blind Read."

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S — THEATRE, Broadway & 30th. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. To-night, Saturday, & Monday, Shakespeare's Mirthful Comedy, Merry Wives of Windsor. MISS ADA REHAN as Mistress Ford. Last Matinée To-morrow. Next Tuesday, Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT, Miss Rehan...as...Viola

BROADWAY THEATRE. — Broadway Theatre Opera Company in De Koven & Smith's "Artistically diverting and comic."—World. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. THE HIGHWAYMAN. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 23, SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE ONLY LAUGHING SUCCESS IN TOWN. MAY IRWIN "A COMEDIAN IN PETTICOATS." AND HER CO. IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

Irving Place Theatre — To-night and Sat. Mat., "The Bat." Julie Kopacsy and Star Cast. Sat. Evg., "Die Gigerln von Wien."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA. In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2. TO-NIGHT....."Die Meistersinger" Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Fischer, Kraus, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, and others. Conductor, Damrosch. SAT. MAT., JAN. 22....."Faust" Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari, Viviani. Conductor, Damrosch. REPERTOIRE NEXT WEEK. SALE NOW OPEN MON. EVG., JAN. 24....."Aida" Mmes. Melba, (first appearance as Aida in New York,) Brazzi, Mattfeld; MM. Ibos, Campanari, Boudouresque, Stehmann, Vanni. Conductor, Bimboni. WED. EVG., JAN. 26....."Lohengrin" Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Rothmuhl, (first reappearance in America,) Fischer, Bispham, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch. FRI. EVG., JAN. 28..."Barber of Seville" Mmes. Melba, (first appearance as Rosina in New York,) Van Cauteren; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani. Conductor, Bimboni. SCALE OF PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.

January 23rd, at 8:15, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Mme. GADSKI, Mlle. SEYGARD, MM. SALIGNAC, BOUDOURESQUE, Sig. CAMPANARI. New York Symphony Orchestra. WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor. Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50. Box seats, $2. Seats on sale at Box Office and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway. STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THIRD CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. Programme: MOZART, Quartet, C major, No. 6; SMETANA, Quartet, E minor, (Aus meinem Leben;) SCHUBERT, Octet for 2 Violins, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, Clarinet, Bassoon, and Horn, F major, Op. 166. Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's and box office.

KNEISEL QUARTET CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEES. First Concert, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25TH, AT 2:15. Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL. SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. This (Friday) Afternoon at